"JACK"

BRAND— BRITISH—

PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,682—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	....	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., ..

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,566	30th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,080	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000,	15th Aug. 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going "via" Venice and returning "via" Genoa or "vice-versa," and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21 July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 3rd August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

CHAMPAGNES !
CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

"FOR INDIA" BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin.	½ lb. tin.	¼ lb. tin.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1887.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

LEMON SQUASH.

(NATURAL LEMONADE FILTERED BRIGHT.)
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

IT has been proved by Mr. Girard, of the Paris Municipal Laboratory (vide The Chemist and Druggist, April 8th, 1893) that the juice from which this NATURAL LEMONADE is prepared contains an acid that has the property of destroying the bacilli of Cholera and Typhoid Fever. This Chemist further recommends the use of such a beverage " at all times and especially during epidemics."

Price per Quart Bottle, As. 15.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE.

A COMPOUND made from selected ingredients, well known to afford relief and cure in attacks of ASTHMA. It is also largely used for CATARRH, HAY FEVER, INFLUENZA, &c. Highly recommended and in constant demand by those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

Rs. 2 per box, with direction.

KEMP & Co., Ld., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
63-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,695,359
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898	" 10,376,924
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	" 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	0
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4	0
Address two lines, any style	6	0

Estimates sent for three or more lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC SALE of TEAKWOOD TIMBER RAFTERS, &c., of the EIGHT VILLAGES of the FRAMJEE CAWASJEE POWAI ESTATE, will be held at COORLA, near the Station, on SUNDAY, the 6th of August, 1899, at 1 P.M.

BABA LAXMON, RECEIVER,
Framjee Cawasjee Powai Estate.
Receiver's Office, 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 121, Medow Street, on THURSDAY the tenth day of August 1899, at 4-30 P.M. for the purpose of transacting the following business.

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1899.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the third day of August to the tenth day of August 1899 both days inclusive, during which time the books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board.
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers, The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 29th July 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of RAMCHANDRA ABAJI late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

WAMANRAO RAMCHANDRA the eldest son of the abovenamed deceased.................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 21st day of July, 1899.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB
WILL PRODUCE
AT THE ABOVE THEATRE ON
THURSDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th
and 15th of August, 1899.
The Beautiful Spectacular Drama by
W. S. GILBERT,
ENTITLED
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

BOX Plan OPEN from 1st August (Inclusive) at Messrs. ROSE and Co's Rampart Row.
Doors open at 9 P.M., each evening.
Performance Commences at 9-30 P.M., sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Reserved Seats (Boxes and Stalls)	Rs.	3
Second Seats	"	2
Back Seats	"	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price for back seats. Intending purchasers of Tickets are recommended to book early if they wish to secure good seats.

FOR SALE.—From 1st November, 1899, with occupation (owner going abroad). No. 7 Grafton Square, Clapham Common, London S. W., (furnished or unfurnished). Valuable, solid, secure, well-built, freehold property. Exceedingly comfortable, 4 storeys, 9 rooms, 2 baths and hall. Front and back ornamental garden, facing large garden in square with all modern improvements, h. & c. water, gas, sanitation, &c., excellent, healthy situation. Respectable and quiet neighbourhood. Highest ground in locality, close to Schools Churches, Railways, Trams, &c., 5 miles from City by Electric. Frontage 20½ feet, depth 111 feet. Rental value, £50. Suitable for small family. Recently furnished throughout. Choice furniture, fittings, piano (Collard), crockery, glassware, cutlery, electroplate, linen, &c. Part of purchase money advanced on house, if required. Payment in Sterling in London. Valuation by Surveyor and Valuer. A good opportunity for Anglo-Indian families wishing to settle permanently or temporarily in England. Arrangements through Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, London, or Rangoon. Particulars from J. C. CLANCEY, 8 1-2, Voyle Road, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 15th July, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at Waree Bunder, Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, loose grain, cotton seed, baggings, and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT FRENCH ROAD, OR CHOWPATTY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st prox., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account, and risk of the mortgagor Purmanandass Brijmohandass by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of October, 1897, the following immovable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at French Road, or Chowpatty Road, without the fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,100 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 294, new Nos, 1572 and 1603, old Survey No. 180, and new Survey No. 8000, together with the bungalow, chawl, outhouses and other buildings, standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality, under D Ward Nos. 2561, 2562, and 2564, and Street Nos. 2, 3, 12, 14, 16 and 18, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, by the public road, called French Road or Chowpatty Road, on or towards the south, partly, by the property of Mahomedally Rogey, and partly by the Dharamsala of Motabhai Raghunath, on or towards the east, by the property of Kessowdass Goculdass Jugmohandass, and on or towards the west, by the property of Jetnabhai Narronji, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghovji, mortgagees attorneys at their office No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs., pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton scutching lap machines, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,416 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars, can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, DHOBHI TALAO, AND COLABA.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will, on the following days, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following valuable landed properties :—

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 504, 505 and 506, new No. 5605, old Survey Nos. 36 and 37, new Survey No. 8890, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2352, street No. 38, Ragunath Dadajee Street, and street Nos. 115 and 117, Hornby Row, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by Ragunath Dadajee Street (now called Jamsetjee Street) on or towards the west, by Hornby Row, on or towards the north, by junction of Hornby Row, and the said Ragunath Dadajee Street, and on or towards the south, by the property of Ardeshir Pestonjee Settna.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 615.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, forming one compartment or division of and in a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments or divisions situate on the Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the house or property of Rustomji Callabhoy, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Girgaum Road, on or towards the north, by the house or property of Shapurjee Bomanjee Mistry, and formerly of Saccaram Bapoo Bellasis, and on or towards the south, by the other compartment or division, and premises belonging to Nawroji Pallanji Batliwalla, and which said piece or parcel of land is now registered in the books or rent roll of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 4 and 396, in the name of the said Jamsetji Dadabhoy Amorria, and which said messuage, tenement or compartment or division was formerly assessed under No. 505, but is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5e7.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 225.

On the Same Day, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of land, with the messuages standing thereon, situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, measuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards, and bearing old No. 215, and new No. 1658 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and Nos. 24 and 2 in the house assessment book of the Bombay Municipality, and which was formerly in the occupation of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, and afterwards in that of Rustomjee Eduljee Sirdy, and the said Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta successively, and is now occupied by tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, and which is bounded on the north, partly by a public passage, and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapurjee Mehta, on the east, by the said Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, on the south, by the Dhobi Talao Second Street, and on the west, by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 110.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or grounds lately belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba or otherwise called old Woman's Island, in an oart called Colowdy, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the fazundar under No. 8, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Damool Bhiwa and the house of the said Damool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the public street called Pestonjee Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the public street, called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Sha Soonderdas Lilladhar and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool, and by the respective houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff and the said Sha Soonderdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35 ; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30 ; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40 ; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24 ; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85 ; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30 ; Best West End Styles.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TYPEWRITER CARBONS—The best made out of Benzine. Trade terms to large purchasers. The cheapest, though best.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANOS ! ! New and Used. Rs. 300 to Rs. 700. Excellent Tone. Also a SMALL COTTAGE PIANO. Full Compass. Rs. 150 only.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, Further REDUCTION in our PRICES, as we want to clear entire Stock before shifting to No. 65, 66 and 67, Rampart Row, from next month.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WANTED. A competent 2nd class ENGINEER, who can understand erection and working of a Ginning Factory thoroughly. Salary offered Rs. 100, with extras. Apply to Messrs. SOOKHANAND SHAMLAL MERCHANTS, Khurjee, N.-W. P.

WANTED—For a Limited Company, a PRACTICAL MAN with thorough knowledge of routine work and Accounts of a Joint Stock Company.—Apply to "A," care of this paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese. Goanese, Tamil, Malyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

A WIDOW LADY seeks employment as HOUSE KEEPER, COMPANION, or charge of children in a family ; Parsees no objection. Apply "143," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"
SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS :
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.
IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST	12,57,723
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	52,57,723

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 1-2 per cent.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE ;
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES,

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, double door iron safe.

1 D B B L gun by Jeffrey and Sons.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, second-hand.
2 " " " John Jones, new.
1 folding harmonium in good order with case.
5 Pair Porcelain Micro Jardiniers with stands.
4 Cases Lager and Export beer.
2 mahogany square pianofortes.
1 Box mathematical instruments for Civil and Mechanical Engineers by well known English maker.
On account of the concerned, ex. Imperatrix.—
23 L M K B—1 case imitation German silver wire.

AT 2 P. M.

2 new "Simplex" pneumatic bicycles.
2 new pneumatic lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 strong-built serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 second-hand landau.
1 grey pony, about 8 years old.
1 Lady's bicycle "Royal Indian"
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH REPORTS AND LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, a large collection of valuable English reports and law books, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON MOOMBADEVIE ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Narron Bhugwan, and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Ambaram Bhugwan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgages, dated the 11th day of April, 1895, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundari ground, the fazundar whereof is Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Settna, together with the messuage, building or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the island and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the southern side of Moombadevie Road, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, which includes the passage on the south over which there is a right of way in common of the owners, and occupiers of the said premises as well as of the owners, occupiers, and servants of the premises on the east and west of the said premises, and assessed under C Ward No. 770, and Street Nos. 33, 39, and bounded on the east by the property of Ambaram Bhugwan, on the west by the property of Runchordas Vullubbhoy, on the north by Moombadevi Road aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Ballicobai and Javercai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY the 4th Prox. at 2 p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, the following consisting of best electroplated champagne, beer, wine and claret services, cruet and pickle frames tea and coffee sets, ice pitcher, Salvers, Rich Glass decorated centre pieces, flower vases, Italian figures and flower vases, gold gilt bird cages with singing birds, mechanical toys, silk dressed pictures, leather hand bags, albums, Japanese panels, garden seats, opera glasses, dressed dolls and toys, dessert and breakfast services, etc. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Beach Road, Bandora, next to Mr. Jairajbhoy Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockeryware and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, table ornaments, windproof-lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. SANDS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERY, Etc.

Under instructions from the AdministratorGeneral, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 10th Proximo at 2 p. m. the effects of the late Vithuldass Goculdass consisting of Gold and Silver wire, gold and silver jik, Badlo, silver powder, gold and silver thread, and bangles, laces, borders, and flowers, one block of silver weighing about 238 tollas Remnant pieces of velvet, velvet borders Embroidered caps Bundles of embroidery, &c.

Also 1 Blackwood cupboard and 3 Silver buttons belonging to the estate of Gangjee Tricum.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31th July, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS BELONGING TO F. WARD OF THE OLD STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st July, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the tiles, woodwork in roof, doors, and windows, floor paving stones and any other materials obtained from the F. Ward of the old Station Hospital at Colaba, to be dismantled.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The Undersigned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 512 A of 1898, in which Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji is Plaintiff and Haji Soleman Haji Soomar and Abdool Latiff Haji Soomar are Defendants, sell by Public Auction the properties described in the Schedule below (unless previously sold by private sale) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August 1899, at 4 p.m., in the afternoon, at the Office of the Receiver in the High Court Buildings, Bombay.

The said property may be inspected by intending purchasers at any time, and further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver, at their Office in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of July, 1899.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, houses, buildings, and huts thereon, commonly called or known as the village of Dysur, in Salsette turf Malhar (Zilla, in the registration, district of Thana, containing two thousand eight hundred and ninety one acres and 5 3-4 goonthas, be the same little more or less (less a small portion thereof containing ten acres and 13 7 3-4 goontas, sold by the previous owner, thereof, the late Dady Jehangeer, to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and another small portion thereof, containing eight goothas and 14 1-4 acres or thereabouts, given up by the said Dady Jehangeer to the Government of Bombay free of compensation), comprised and contained within the boundary lines thereof, delineated in the plan thereof prepared by the Revenue Survey Settlement Commissioner and signed by the said mortgagor abovenamed the day of the date of these presents and handed to the said mortgagee, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by a village called Miraj and Bynder, on or towards the south by village Canary belonging to Ahmedbhoy, Hubibbhoy, on or towards the east partly by the Magathan Jungle belonging to Chhabildas Lallubhoy and partly by Cassi village, and on or towards the west by village called Mangashwar and Aksar belonging to Chabildas Laloobhoy, and a portion of which said premises is known or described as "Malkee" (ownership) land, and all which premises are assessed under the Survey and Port Nos. as follows :—

Survey No.	Port No.	Survey No.	Port No.
1	1	161	1
3	...	162	...
8	...	163	1
70	4	172	1
61	2	177	7
21	2	198	...
31	1 Parit (waste) land	199	...
32	3-4	202	...
40	9	203	..
91	1	201	...
92	1	206	...
93	1	207	...
100	1	208	...
110	...	209	...
111	2-3-4	218	...
115	1-2	221	...
118	...	223	...
19	1	248	...
120	1	231	...
129	1-2	256	...
132	1	262	...
133	1	268	.. Gamthan land
134	1	269	...
152	5	278	... Jungle land
156	1-2-3	279	...
159	1-2-3-5	282	... Kharten land
107	1-2-3-4	280	(Batty land
			do.
			do. kept for salt.

Land occupied by Kools in all Port Nos. 1116. The whole Survey No. 288.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis. guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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NOTICES.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Justice made by Mr. Justice Stirling and dated 10th May 1899 in the matter of the TRUSTS of the WILL of LEWIS ANDREW COLLETT deceased the PERSONS CLAIMING to be legally and beneficially ENTITLED to £964 9s. 8d. New Consols under the said Will which was proved in Bombay on 30th January 1844 and by which he bequeathed certain legacies to Ann Ragina Collett and Rodney William Collett and directed that the residue of his estate should be divided between and among his 6 children namely George Smith Collett, Arnold Burrows Collett, Daniel Fallon Collett, Rodney William Collett, Charlotte Antonia Atkinson and Angelica Caroline Quinton are by their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of November 1899 to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Stirling Royal Courts of Justice Strand London, England or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Judgment.

Friday the 3rd day of November 1899 at 12 o'clock at noon at the said chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating the said claims.

Dated 11th July 1899.

WILLIAM BINNS SMITH, Master of the Supreme Court.
CHAS. ROGERS, 89, Chancery Lane, London, England.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives **DEPOSITS** on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and **FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED** and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and **ACCIDENT ASSURANCES** effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUIRS ET PEAUX—HUILET-DEIGRAS.
REPRESENTANT—COMMISSIONNAIRE
DEPOSITAIRE
STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO
ANC MAISON CARLO CARMAZZI
11-13, Rue Gènes—26 Rue Mont-de-piètè.
TURIN (ITALIE).

WANTED.

AGENCY WANTED.

1—FOR FIRE and Marine Insurances; 2—for a Steam Navigation Co, for a flourishing port; by a young and enterprising Parsee. Security of thousands of rupees will be furnished.

Apply to "J. D. C," care of this paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and **DEBTS** collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. **TERMS** on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 0-46m., 5-51a. Low water, 0-40a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Setos entered, and the steamers Kirklee and Indrawati left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra entered, and the steamers Trentham Hall, Eden Hall, and Murex left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, *via* Marseilles, per s. s. Sydney, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

LONDON IVORY SALES.—Messrs. Westendarp and Co., of London, wired on Friday evening to their local agent, Mr. Geo. A. F. Berends, as follows:—"The quarterly Ivory sales, just terminated in London, brought nearly the same prices for all qualities of ivory offered as in the preceding sales of April last."

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—On Saturday afternoon, Haji Sabook Sidick was driving in his brougham towards the Fort, when, near the Victoria Terminus station, the carriage was run into by No. 9 postal van, which was proceeding to the station. The brougham was so much damaged that its front part became detached from the rear one, and it had to be removed from the road in a bullock cart.

MR. AND MRS. PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI FRENCHMAN and family, of Poona, beg to tender their sincere thanks to their numerous friends for their telegrams and letters of sympathy and condolence in their bereavement caused by the untimely loss of their second son, Mr. Puddumji. Friends will accept this as an acknowledgment, and will kindly excuse them for not acknowledging their communications separately in each case.

THEFT AT THE YACHT CLUB CHAMBERS.—Bhola Kadurbux, a servant in the employ of Mr. C. I. R. Scovell, Deputy Consulting Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has reported to the police the theft of twelve currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 25 in cash from an open box in his master's room at the Yacht Club Chambers. The complainant saw the property safe at 3 p.m., on Friday, and left the room. When he returned, about half an hour after, he found the property missing. The matter is being investigated by the police.

DEATH THROUGH EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Early yesterday morning, Doongersey Sungji, a Brahmin, aged fifty-two years, was found lying dead in the police chowkey at Pydhownie. On Saturday night the deceased was arrested by the police on a charge of being drunk and disorderly at Samuel Street, and was kept in the lock-up for the night. It appears that the deceased was a labourer and resided alone in a room at Argyle road, Mandvie. He was addicted to drink and spent all his earnings in liquor.—The Coroner held an enquiry at the police station. The Jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes accelerated by excessive drinking.

DEATH OF A DHARWAR PANDIT.—The death is announced of Pandit Bapu Shastri, of Dharwar. He was a renowned Pandit of the old school, and pupil of the renowned Pandits, the late Raghunath Shastri Parvati and Bhikku Shastri Godbole. Dr. Bulher, Pandit Gattulal, and Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, I.C.S., and other learned oriental scholars appreciated his merit and applauded his Sanskrit learning a great deal. The old Shastris of Calcutta, Banarese, Mysore, and the Deccan held him in greatest esteem and veneration for his wonderful genius. He studied for twelve years in the old Poona Pathasala. He was a colleague to the Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bhimacharya Zalakhi, of Bombay Elphinstone College. He was a good Sanskrit poet. He was a Nayyayika of fame and well up in Nyaya, Vyakarna, and Alankara.

THEFT BY A POLICE RAMOSEE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Shewrattan Bissesur, a Purdassi police ramosee, doing duty at the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, at Tardeo, was charged by Constable Allix with stealing two small bundles of yarn, the property of that mill. It appears that the accused had been posted on duty at the mill for the last three months. On Thursday morning accused left the mill and was proceeding home with a bundle under his arm, when he was stopped and searched by a policeman. The bundle was opened and the property discovered. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the charge had been trumped up against him owing to the ill-feeling existing between him and the policeman for the past two weeks. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Dhunjibhoy Nowroji, a Parsee, with the theft of a teakwood box, containing jewellery, of the value of Rs. 2,388, belonging to Goverdhan Hakam, a goldsmith, whose place of business is at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. Superintendent Sanderson appeared to prosecute. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday afternoon the complainant went out of the shop, leaving a boy, named Ramlal, in charge of the place. The accused came to the shop and asked the boy to do some work to his buttons, but the latter having refused to do so until his master's return, the accused slapped him, and seeing that the boy was frightened, got hold of the box and walked off. On the matter being reported to the police, the property was found concealed in the loft of a house in Mody Street, where the accused's wife and mother-in-law resided. The box was burnt, and only the metal fixings were recovered from the fireplace. The ornaments were tied up in a sarree belonging to accused's wife. Ramlal stated that a few days before the incident the accused used to treat him with native sweetmeat and offered to make him a present of new clothes and money on his consenting to remove the box from his master's shop. After some hesitation witness consented to comply with his wishes. The accused was convicted of receiving stolen property, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONOUR TO A PLAGUE VOLUNTEER.—Dr. S. S. Missir, a plague volunteer of C Ward, on whom the Government of India have conferred the title of Rao Saheb, in recognizance of plague services, was entertained at an evening party at Mahadav Baugh, on Saturday night. The verandah of Mahadav Baugh was decorated with palm leaves and brilliantly illuminated. Captain Cuppage, District Plague Officer, C Ward, presided. Captain Cuppage, in addressing the meeting, congratulated Rao Saheb Dr. Missir upon the distinction conferred on him by the Government of India. Dr. Missir, who was a self-made man, began his career from a very humble sphere. He came to Bombay about thirty years ago as a Purdassi, and having had no means worked as a simple ramosee. He used to study at Municipal street lamps, and by dint of sheer preseverance and pluck he attained the high honour conferred on him by the Government of India. Captain Cuppage said that the Government never regarded personality or position. Men of all castes and positions, if they did good, honest work, would be rewarded by Government. He (Captain Cuppage) told them on a previous occasion, and he would tell them now, that the volunteer who did his work conscientiously was a very deserving member of his community, and from a short experience of Dr. Missir he found him to be such. When Captain Cuppage took over the charge of the ward from Lieutentant Worneford, the latter spoke of Dr. Missir in high terms. Captain Cuppage had no opportunity to test the services of Dr. Missir, as the plague was then subsiding, but during the recrudescence he gave ample proof of his pluck and energy in discharging his duty as a plague volunteer. Dr. Missir was a thriving medical practitioner of the city, and he discharged his duty as a plague volunteer at considerable risk. In large congested districts like the B and C Wards, services of members who gave material assistance to District Officers were simply incalculable. Captain Cuppage asked the volunteers not to be discouraged or disheartened, because the plague was again coming amongst them and because they could not suppress it. They should try and bear in mind that they were doing good work; they were surely minimising its effects. Captain Cuppage then presented Dr. Missir a gold locket and chain and also a gold bracelet and a locket for Mrs. Missir. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting in native languages. Dr. Missir having made a suitable reply, the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st entries close 1st August.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has now entirely recovered from his recent illness. It is reported from Ischl that he has resumed his usual mode of life, and has been taking walks with his grandchildren, but he will not this summer go out shooting, as the doctors think it unadvisable for him to undergo any great exertion.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SOME FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

THE NEW YACHT SHAMROCK.

INNOVATION BY THE JOCKEY CLUB.

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE members of the present Australian team will not readily forget their second visit to Nottingham. They found the home eleven much more difficult to beat than they could possibly have imagined, and they had none the best of matters when the game was drawn on Wednesday night. Changes of a remarkable character occurred, and on more than one occasion the match seemed won and lost. This was particularly the case on Wednesday afternoon, and thanks to the boldness of the Notts captain one of the most interesting and exciting finishes seen at Trent Bridge for years was witnessed. The wicket was hardly of the usual Trent Bridge class, and there is no doubt that the rainfall had seriously affected it, for it played somewhat queerly throughout. Notts had the first use of it, and they did very fairly to compile 188. Shrewsbury contributed the highest aggregate to the total—namely, 51, and though he might have been out to difficult catches when he was 18 and 41 he was in quite his best form. Altogether he was in for two hours and 20 minutes, and his performance on the peculiar pitch was a very fine one. Dixon had much more luck, and yet played well for his 46, whilst of the remainder Goodacre displayed very promising form upon his second appearance for his county in a first-class match, and in all probability, he will become a regular member of the team. The Australians made a wretched start, M'Leod being splendidly caught at point by Shrewsbury from the first ball of the innings, sent down by Hardstaff, but after three wickets were down for 34 Noble and Trumper made a determined stand. They scored at a very poor rate, Noble being two hours and 40 minutes and Trumper only ten minutes less in obtaining 50, but still they succeeded in placing their side in a favourable position before they were separated. Noble batted four hours and a quarter and Trumper three hours and 25 minutes, the partnership yielding 164. Both made a few indifferent strokes, and they were somewhat tedious, but their innings were invaluable to their side. Noble hit three 4's and nine 3's, Trumper being responsible for six 4's and three 3's, whilst each was credited with fourteen 2's. Two more wickets fell and the total had reached 234, or only 46 more than the Notts total, when Darling took the somewhat extraordinary course of declaring.

The last afternoon remained for play, and he no doubt considered that if he could get Notts out for a small score, as was not improbable, victory would be within the grasp of his team. For a time the surmise seemed likely to be fulfilled to the letter. Jones and W. Gunn were sent back with the total seven, and Dixon's stay was ended at 40. After batting an hour and playing in much freer style than he usually does, Shrewsbury was also sent back, having scored 34 out of 48. The game seemed as good as lost, more especially when Mason and Attewell failed to do much. Goodacre, who for 50 minutes had been playing excellent cricket, found, however, that J. Gunn could stay with him. It was some time before the Colonials thought it necessary to change the bowling of Howell and Trumble, but later on frequent alterations were made. All were to no purpose, the two young Notts batsmen remaining as steady as rocks. Gunn did not try to score, and was at the wickets an hour and a quarter for six, but Goodacre played a stylish innings. He was batting an hour and 50 minutes for 51, and he was thoroughly set when Dixon astonished even the Australians by following their example earlier the same day and also declaring. Notts were 86 runs on, but as there were only 38 minutes for play when the Australians went to the wickets a second time, there was only a slight prospect of a definite finish being arrived at. It was quickly seen that the visitors meant to try to hit off the runs, Darling scoring 16 in four strokes in the first over from Attewell. Jones also hit out to the first ball he received from Wass, but he paid the pen[illegible] and matters went very badly indeed for the [illegible]tralians. Darling having scored all the 23 runs on the board, was bowled by Attewell, Trumble was smartly thrown out by J. Gunn, Trumper was bowled by the first ball he received from Wass, and Howel and Kelly also fell to the fast Notts man. It was an exceedingly lively 38 minutes, and the Australians had made exactly that number of runs for the loss of six wickets when stumps were drawn. As things were going, therefore, Notts had the best of matters, for the Astralians were 48 runs behind and had only four wickets to fall. The bowling honours of the match were shared by Trumble, Howell, and Wass, the last-named doing remarkably well in the visitors' second innings, taking four wickets for eleven runs.

County cricket has become such a popular institution in Harrogate that many besides the residents of and visitors to the sulphur water town wish there could be more of it each year. Cricket is always a success when "society" takes it up, and at Harrogate the county match has become a recognised opportunity for displaying the latest fashions and the newest milinery. The brightest cricket of the match was reserved to the last day. On Thursday rain showers, which were purely local, limited the play to an hour and forty minutes, during which time Yorkshire scored 66 for four wickets. The next day the batsmen were struggling hard for runs on a difficult pitch, and 18 wickets fell for a total of 316 runs. Only two runs separated the teams on the first innings, Yorkshire scoring 147 and Sussex 149. On Friday evening the game was as open as it well could be, for at the drawing of stumps Yorkshire had scored 86 in their second innings and had three wickets down. Twenty minutes' play on Saturday morning got Yorkshire into a tight corner. Tate bowled wonderfully well, taking the wickets of Mitchell, Wilson, and Wainwright for only nine runs, so that with six wickets down, and Yorkshire holding a lead of only 104 runs, the game was decidedly favourable to the Southern county. It is just at junctions like these that a mistake in the field may turn the whole course of a game and there was such a mistake now. Hirst, who at the time had made a single, was missed at cover point by J. Bean, who was fielding as substitute for Bland. The last-named, in catching Lord Hawke on Friday, dislocated his right thumb, and had to retire from the match. Sussex thus not only lost a batsman, but, what was much more serious, they were deprived of the services of their best fast bowler, and this handicapping proved a very great drawback to the team during Saturday morning's play. Moreover, as luck would have it, Bland's substitute missed Hirst, and enabled that player to keep his end up while Lord Hawke took all the sting out of the Sussex bowling. The Yorkshire captain played in his best and most vigorous mood, hitting up 51 out of 64 in fifty minutes without giving a chance. When he left, the score was 170 for seven wickets, and Yorkshire, though their prospects were much improved, were by no means out of the wood. The real effect of Lord Hawke's trouncing of the bowling was to come. Whitehead and Rhodes accomplished something they had never done before in first-class cricket.

Coming now to the last stage of the match, it was a striking commentary on the risk which a captain takes when, on winning the toss, he sends his opponents in to bat. "Ranji," who was captaining the Sussex team in Murdoch's absence, took this course on Thursday, when the wicket was soft. Possibly his judgment might have turned out all right had there been no visitation of rain after the match commenced. This is a contingency which has, however, to be taken into account when gambling on the risk. One can only take the facts as they work out, and these showed that Yorkshire were able to adopt the closure on Saturday with a score of 332 for nine wickets, and send Sussex in to bat (with only nine wickets in hand) at 3 o'clock needing 330 runs to save the match. Runs had come so easily for Yorkshire that the general opinion was that Sussex would have little difficulty in saving the match. They lost Brann's wicket with only 18 runs on the board, but then had an hour's plain sailing with Fry and "Ranji" in. The Indian Prince scored 62 in an hour, and was finally caught at the wicket in Wilson's first over. With Killick and Marlow also out, and an hour and a half to bat, with five wickets to fall, it was brought home to the minds of the onlookers that Sussex had a big task before them to save the match. The ability of the visitors to accomplish this task was soon put beyond doubt. C. L. A. Smith kept his end up, while Fry hit out. There was no recklessness, however, about the old Oxonian's hitting until the match was safe for his side, and then he trounced the bowling without mercy. Bent on making his first hundred of the season, he succeeded in accomplishing the feat after being at the wickets two hours and twenty minutes, and, being missed by Whitehead at 124, he was able to carry out his bat for 162 out of a total of 262 for four wickets. There was little seriousness about the last half-hour's play, the culminating point of Northern humour being reached when Tunnicliffe was put on to bowl.

In the match with Somerset Lancashire were without A. C. MacLaren, and Baker and Smith also stood down; but S. M. J. Woods brought a very strong side, especially in batting. The Lancashire batting was most disappointing. Ward and A. H. Hornby made a start good enough for anything, and the young Cambridge amateur showed really capital form in compiling his 32. He is by no means a showy bat; but he possesses many sound strokes, and appears to have a genuine style and a safe one, which is more likely to improve than deteriorate. His leg stroke is perhaps a little risky—it invariably is until properly developed—but for a youngster he does it extremely well, and it should prove to be a valuable adjunct to his collection. Albert Ward, as usual, shaped poorly at Tyler, and he appeared to have the exclusive use of the slow bowler. The leading batting display was that of Hartley, and the amateur gave a capital exhibition of hard and clean driving. He was missed at 38, but otherwise it was a fine innings, with scarcely a fault, and he went out to hit Tyler as Tyler naturally expects in the ordinary course of events. Altogether he was responsible for 70 of the 206 for which total the innings closed. Somerset went out to bat as if they had not a great deal to face. Bernard made an excellent show and will develop into a rare good bat. He remained a considerable time—over an hour—for eighteen, and on Thursday between ten minutes past six and half-past, no fewer than five wickets fell, the last one—that of Tyler's—being the result of a really beautiful catch on the part of Tyldesley. On Friday morning Gill set about the task of rubbing off the 17 runs in a most plucky and vigorous manner, and when only five were required, Crosfield very properly decided to make a change, Mold going on. The hopes of the Lancastrians received a severe shock when Gill crashed his first delivery for four, but the next one was fatal. Somerset followed on and Stanley, Bernard, Robson, and Trask had each gone with the gross total five, Lancaster having captured the first three wickets in five balls. Hedley and Woods made a bit of a stand, but the only really decent attempt was by Woods and Griffin, and the latter was missed when he had scored a single. Woods hit away in good style when he found that his side were making such a miserable show, and he was assisted by steady play on the part of Griffin, but it was no use, and when Woods retired for a capital innings of 28, all was practically over, and just before two o'clock, Lancashire, with a moderate score of 206, had won by an innings and 47 runs. The Somerset batting was wofully weak, but it was opposed to good bowling and smart fielding.

The Light and Dark Blues who will compete in the Anglo-American Athletic contest have got through a lot of steady work at Tunbridge Wells. C. R. Thomas's knees are troubling him somewhat; but, otherwise, "all's well" may again be reported. On Thursday President Hollins (O.U.A.C.)—fresh from the conflict at Lord's—joined his confreres, and promptly proceeded to active work. He is in fairly good condition already, thanks to much cricket exercise and occasional breathers at Queen's Club. Since his championship success Paget-Tomlinson has been taking matters fairly easy, but both he and Parkes (ex-champion) are in fine fettle.

Already excitement over the meeting is at fever-heat. Tickets are going like wild fire, and the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the American Ambassador, and a whole host of social and athletic notabilities is assured thus early. Thanks to the agreeable give-and-take negotiations and friendly amenities displayed both ways on this occasion, a biennial meeting between the four Universities in question is also practically assured. Next year the Americans are due at the Olympic Games at Paris, but in 1901, it is hoped that Oxford and Cambridge will visit America. The Faculty of Harvard University has not withdrawn its objection to Quinlan and Burke as members of the Yale-Harvard combination. But it is now understood that Mr. Sherrill, president of the Yale Advisory Committee, sailed for England on June 24 with the object of securing the sanction of the English Universities for the eligibility of the two athletes. Lathrop, who is coaching Harvard's team, interviewed last Tuesday, said: The objections recently made to Burke and Quinlan have been put aside. This is fortunate, as otherwise the American combination would have been seriously handicapped in the short sprints."

Lieut. Charles Elliott, brother of Sir George Elliott, Bart., who recently rode successfully against time from London to Catterick Bridge (Richmond, Yorks), and who is at present with his regiment, the Princess of Wales Own, in camp at Richmond, last week essayed for a wager the task of riding from the King's Head Hotel at Richmond to Redcar in 2hrs. 30 min. He was paced at various points by such well-known riders as J. Sigsworth, J. Newton, etc., and easily accomplished the feat covering the 36 miles in 2 hrs. 5 mins.

The Shamrock's appearance in the Solent on Saturday was an event of much interest to many spectators. The wind was disappointing, there was little of it and it came from the west. There seemed to be little more than sufficient to fill the Shamrock's sails. She is a stiff boat, and stands well up to her work. She has a long overhanging counter. She takes the water with the merest ripple, and it comes away as clear as possible under the stern. She picked up a breeze down the West Channel, and sheeted her main to starboard for the free run back. With everything hauled over to starboard, and the wind taking her on the opposite quarter, she showed but the slightest starboard list. Her steel mast and boom are grained to give them the appearance of wood. She carried in addition to the mainsail a jib and jib topsail, and a small topsail. All but the last named were well set when she entered the Solent, and taut to the boom ends. There were some who thought the vessel a trifle sluggish, but that was when they were watching her struggles against the ebb tide, with only a light breeze to help her to counteract it. She had the appearance of sitting rather low on the water, promising a wet experience in a gale. Saturday's run was not, of course, a test of her racing qualities, as the wind in no way favoured such an experiment. Tack for tack with the Senta, the German cutter, she made good progress. In the work on the wind, down to within a short distance of Yarmouth, she gained three or four minutes each reach. She was handled with consummate skill, her head sails being sheeted over with wonderful smartness. She was in stays only three or four seconds each time she went about, and the crew showed distinct smartness in their work. After a spin down the Western Channel, the Shamrock returned, and passed through Cowes Roads towards Ryde, returning about four o'clock.

In view of the important propositions to be brought before the Jockey Club, there was a good gathering of the body at the Subscription Rooms at Newmarket on Wednesday evening. The rules passed at the meeting in London on June 19th came up for consideration. The addition to Rule 23, which provides that all clerks of courses shall see that at all meetings where a charge is made for the admission of the public all horses running shall be brought to the paddock, and the attendants be provided with badges bearing numbers corresponding with those on the card, was confirmed, with Mr. Lowther's amendment to leave out the words "fined and reported to the Stewards," etc. Rule 123, which requires trainers to declare the weights for their horses in races when there are penalties for winning or allowances, also penalties incurred in handicaps, was also confirmed, with the elimination of the words "fined, etc.," as amended by Mr. Lowther. The additions to Rule 47, regulating the distances of races, was confirmed, and the addition also thereto—"Upon all racecourses having four or more days' racing during the year there shall be a race confined to apprentices." The amendment to Rule 95, giving jockeys under exceptional circumstances who are also trainers permission to own one or more horses, provided they are trained in the same stable, was agreed to, but Mr. Lowther's motion to call attention to the serious injury to the proprietary interests of the Club occasioned by the sewage scheme promoted by the Newmarket Urban District Council stands over for further consideration.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

SOVEREIGNS SENT THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

HAJEE ISSUF MAHOMED SOOLEMAN vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THIS was a suit against the Secretary of State for India for the purpose of recovering the value of 75 sovereigns which had been transmitted by post by the plaintiff under a registered receipt, and the court heard the argument upon the preliminary issues. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said the case came before the Court under an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell for a trial of the preliminary issues. It was not necessary for the learned counsel to go into the details. The suit was one against the Secretary of State to recover the value of a bag or parcel containing 75 sovereigns, which had been transmitted by post, and for which the defendant's agents, the Postal Officials, had given a receipt, and in respect of which Rs. 2-8-0 had been paid by the plaintiff as insurance premium. The issues in the suit were whether the defendant was or was not, under the circumstances, legally liable to compensate the plaintiff, and whether a notification No. 4308 of the 2nd November 1877 was binding on the plaintiff; and whether the defendant was bound to compensate the plaintiff under the exceptions stated in the notification? That notification, the learned counsel said, had never been brought to the notice of the plaintiff, who in consequence knew nothing of the exceptions that had been drafted into it. The defence with which they had to deal with was, whether the defendant was liable, as a clean receipt had been given for the parcel at the station of arrival, and the parcel did not bear evidence of having been tampered with. The plaintiff said he was not bound by the contract as contained in the notification, as it was not shewn to him. He contended that as he had paid the Rs. 2-8-0 for insurance that he was entitled to recover the value of the parcel if it was lost.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee: Is it admitted that the notification does exempt the Secretary of State?

Mr. Macpherson, replying in the affirmative, said the notification was published in the "Gazette of India" in 1877. The plaintiff had signed a receipt for the parcel on its arrival, and there was then no visible sign of its having been tampered with. It was then opened and found to contain something else instead of sovereigns.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee: You signed the receipt in the presence of the postal officer, and then it was found to contain something else?

Mr. Macpherson said that was so. The real question was whether the plaintiff was found by the exceptions which, it appeared, had never been brought to his notice. There was nothing in the declaration which he had signed, or in the receipt, to draw his attention to the notification. It was an old notification issued over twenty years ago. The learned counsel then referred to Pollock on Contracts and to several decisions of the House of Lords, remarking that the principles there laid down were correct. In the present case, they had the Government holding out inducements or offers to accept liability in consideration of being paid insurance fees on particular parcels. Then they attempted to get out of their responsibility under the notification. Mr. Macpherson having referred to the case of Parker vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company, said that Government had taken the plaintiff's Rs. 2-8-0 and had tendered him a declaration which he had signed. That declaration contained, on the face of it, certain particulars as to how insurance was to be effected, parcels closed or covered, and their weight. That was all the plaintiff knew about it. He had signed the declaration, tendered the parcel, and received the receipt. The latter had been put in and was for an insured parcel.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said his lordship would see there were two issues involved. The first one raised the general question as to whether Government could be held liable under any circumstances for the alleged loss. The other was framed under section 65 of the Post Office Act of 1866.

Mr. Justice Tyabji: If the Post Office accepts a parcel and does not deliver it, you can sue the Secretary of State.

Mr. Scott: No.

Mr. Justice Tyabji: That is curious. I put to you the question, if this parcel was sent to Moulmein and not delivered, could you not sue the Secretary of State?

Mr. Scott: No. The postal officer would be liable for damages, but Government would not be. Government are protected by the terms of the Act. Of course you have put the matter in the strongest possible way; but we say it is not justified by the Act. That was in the widest possible terms, as it said Government shall not be responsible for any loss or any damage for anything.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee: Then we must all decline to insure. People would all be fools to trust to Government under those conditions.

Mr. Scott: But Government are not liable.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee: They take the insurance money but do not accept responsibility.

Mr. Scott pointed out that the English Government insured parcels by post, but did not take any responsibility to pay money. In regard to the future the learned counsel pointed out that the Postal Act of 1898 had altered matters in India.

Mr. Justice Tyabji: Does that Act apply to the present case?

Mr. Scott: No. It is an Act of 1866 that applies here.

Mr. Justice Tyabji: That Act does not deal with insurance.

Mr. Scott: No, there is not a word about insurance.

Mr. Justice Tyabji: Then it does not apply.

Mr. Scott: The parcel was "an article entrusted for conveyance" under the Act.

Mr. Justice Tyabji: You say that Government are not responsible for any thing entrusted to their charge?

Mr. Scott: For nothing entrusted to them for conveyance.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee: But suppose Government conveys something that does not come under this Act.

Mr. Scott: If it is entrusted to the Post Office, it must come under the Act. It cannot be contended that plaintiff's parcel was not so entrusted. It had been said the parcel was handed in at the Mandvie Post office for transmission to Moulmein. The Government, even if they undertook to insure the parcel, could not be made liable to pay its value, but as a matter of grace, they might pay the amount. That was exactly what was done in England. The Secretary of State could not be made liable for the parcel, because it was entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance. Since the issue of the notification, a good deal of insurance business had been done by the Post Office under the conditions stated in the Postal Guide. The Government, under the terms stated, could only pay claims as a matter of grace.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee put it to counsel, whether Government were entitled to receive insurance money and to retain it. If they incurred no liability, why should they be able to receive a premium.

Mr. Scott said if money was paid voluntarily by Government, there was no failure on their part to comply with the Act. Counsel submitted that a person insuring a parcel was bound to ascertain the terms under which it could be received for transmission. The insurer would have to refer to the Postal Guide to see how an article had to be packed and would see the insurance section there also.

Mr. Macpherson, in reply, said he felt surprised at the position taken up by Government in the matter. He contended that if the plaintiff's attention had been drawn to the notification with regard to packing, it would not show that he would also be made aware of those relating to insurance. Mr. Macpherson contended the plaintiff was entitled to succeed on both points, as it would be a monstrous construction of the Act to say that the Secretary of State was entitled to turn round and say his contract with the plaintiff was not binding upon him. On the second point, counsel asked the court to hold that there was nothing to show that the terms of the notification, as reproduced in the Postal Guide, were brought to the plaintiff's notice.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee, in deciding the issues, said in regard to the first, that *per se* he held that the Secretary of State was not absolved from liability; and that in regard to the second, that the terms of the notification, as reproduced in the Postal Guide were not binding on the plaintiff.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd July 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	988	—	—	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,709	31,082	12,627	...	21,798	...
Goods	53,227	52,498	729	...	3,942	...
Other earnings	6,284	5,059	1,225	...	2,289	...
Total for week	1,03,220	88,639	14,581	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	3,33,202	3,05,173	...	...	28,029	...

THE *Popolo Romano* publishes the official statement of revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1898-99, which ended on June 30 last. The statement shows a definitive surplus of 3,760,649 lire, after making provision for more than 9,000,000 lire, of unforeseen expenditure and covering the cost of railway construction out of current revenue. The nature of the improvement in the financial condition of Italy may be judged from the facts that the actual revenue exceeded the estimates by more than 23,000,000 lire—nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling—and that the increase is largely due to the tax on manufactures and to the tobacco monopoly.

IMPORTATION OF MORE JIGGER CASES.

The steam ship Setos arrived in Bombay on Friday afternoon from Zanzibar with forty-seven passengers on board. The Health Officer and his staff boarded the vessel and on examining the passengers and the crew, discovered eight cases of jigger. The Health Officer ordered the passengers to be disinfected and the patients were conveyed to a hospital.

THE MALIGNED JIGGER.

The "Demerara Chronicle" writes:—The comparatively innocuous little parasite colloquially known as the "jigger," but more correctly the chigoe, which British Guiana possesses in abundance, appears to be very much maligned and misunderstood abroad. It has succeeded in making its way from this continent to Africa, where, if the reports in the newspapers are reliable, it has been conducting itself in a manner quite foreign to its reputation in South America. The London 'Leader,' for instance, makes the truly alarming announcement that the "deadly chigger"—this is only one of the eccentric ways in which the insect is misrepresented—is "making a tour of the globe," taking in its train an insideous disease "to which the natives of British Guiana are subject." This mysterious malady, it is explained, has no remedy and its victim is doomed to die sooner or later. The patient falls into a state of somnolence and practically "sleeps himself to death." According to the 'Leader' the 'sleeping sickness' is killing off the natives of Central Africa in large numbers. We are aware that in Africa a species of fever prevails which has the characteristics described, but the malady has about as much to do with the chigoe as have the meazles and the influenza. Even the harm wrought by the presence of the parasite in one's foot is much exaggerated. The chigoe is in fact a humourist among insects. The first intimation that a person has of its presence under his cuticle is a distinctly ticklish sensation which one is loth to get rid off. Indeed, we have heard of a gentleman who was never happy unless he had a chigoe burrowing under his great toe. Of course, if the little egg sac is allowed to remain in the foot it eventually gives pain, and, indeed, may develop into a troublous ulcer; but it is entirely through the carelessness of the "subject" if that should happen. The timely application of any ordinary healing salve will suffice to heal the wound.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION IN A BOMBAY CASE.

INTIMATION has been received by telegram that an appeal in a Bombay suit, Sultan Nawaz Jung vs. Rustonjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, has been decided by the Privy Council in favour of the latter. The appeal was heard on the 28th June before Lords Watson, Davey, and Habhouse, Sir Edward Fry, and Sir Richard Couch. Sultan Nawaz Jung, a Hyderabad noble, was represented by Mr. Haldane, Q. C., and Mr. Branson; and Mr. Rustomjee by Mr. Farwell, Q. C. Mr. Swinten Eady, Q. C., and Mr. Ingpen. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Mr. Rustomjee's local solicitors, was also present during the hearing of the appeal. The dispute related to two buildings in Hornby Road, one of them being the building which was some time ago occupied by the Ripon Club, and the other being "Alice Buildings," erected for Mr. Rustomjee a few years ago by Messrs. S. and M. N. Chandabhoy, architects and civil engineers, who have also designed the new block of the Great Western Hotel and the Framjee Petit Parsee Sanitarium at Cumballa Hill. Sultan Nawaz Jung sued in the Bombay High Court to restrain Mr. Rustomjee from proceeding to build the northern part of his premises, which, he alleged, interfered with the enjoyment by his tenants of the easement of light and air from certain ancient windows of his house to the north of "Alice Buildings." The suit was decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons in favour of Mr. Rustomjee. The Nawab went before the Appeal Court in Bombay, which upheld Mr. Justice Parsons's judgement. The Nawab was then allowed to carry the appeal before the Privy Council, which has dismissed the appeal with costs.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—The camp of Mr. H. Pogson, District Superintendent of Police, is here at present. The police of Thana have very dexterously found out several cases of thefts which took place in the beginning of the year in the town. A big theft case which occurred in the shop of Shet Dhanji Gowanji in the market, and in which property worth Rs. 2,200 was stolen in April last, has now been traced at Tembnee.

Jemadar Ardesir Ferozshe, of Bhewndi, has been appointed Chief Constable of Wada, in the Thana District, in place of Azam V. Dadaji Bhikaji Pathare, reduced last week. Jemadar Narayen Daji Kerloskar, of Shapoor, has been appointed Chief Constable at Dhanoo, vice Azam Mokkamudeen Kutbudeen, transferred to Bandora, in place of Mr. Joseph Francis, who was reduced and transferred to Cooria, in Salsette (Thana).

A part of stolen property worth Rs. 600, belonging to Shet Dhanji Gowanji, which was stolen from his shop in Bazaar Peith a couple of months ago, was found last week in the possession of Luximon Kamloo and Dhandoo Nhavi, residing in Tembhee. They are now being tried by R. B. Gupte, Special Magistrate of Thana, for having in their possession stolen property, knowing it to be stolen. Jemadar Gungadhar Luximon Virkar conducted the prosecution.

A Brahmin woman, wife of Dattatrya Luximon, inspector of Thana Municipality, was found suffering from bubonic fever, near Shenvi's chawl, as also was a son of Piroo Khoja, in Bazaar Peith, on Wednesday last. The former was removed to the plague hospital on Bhewndi Road (Utalsar), and the latter to the Khoja Jamatkhana garden on the Bombay Road (Nawapada) for medical treatment. There are ten patients in the special plague hospital under the medical treatment of Khan Bahadur Framroze Ardasir Moos, L.M. and S., Civil Surgeon of Thana, and thirty persons in the municipal segregation camp, near the Thana railway station, to-day, in charge of Azam Dinkar Ganesh Randive, inspector of the Thana Municipality.

Twenty-two cents rain fell here on Wednesday, ten cents on Thursday, and 21 cents on Friday. The total fall to Friday, 28th instant, was twenty-nine inches and seventy-two cents. Total fall to same date last year, seventy-one inches and eighty-four cents.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered........	23	17	24	61	30	0	26	[illegible]
Saturday, July 29th	.....		.....		0	8	.....	
Sunday, July 30th	.....		.....		.....		0	3
Total......	23	17	21	61	30	8	26	6
Total fall to July 30th, 1898	49	94	50	76	50	92	47	47
Total fall to July 30th, 1897	43	27	43	76	45	81	44	97

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	12
Friday, 28th July, 1899	0	0
Total........................	23	13
Total up to 28th July, 1898	28	29
Total up to 28th July, 1897........................	15	70

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a single brisk fall at Bangalore, the pressure has changed but slightly over nearly the whole country. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the Bombay Presidency, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in many places and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Akola and Sholapur and 16 at Neemuch.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in all districts, and the minimum from 4° to 9° in excess at Sirsa, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy in many places.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been local in character, Jubulpore reporting a little over an inch, Nagpur and Amraoti about three-quarters of an inch, Masulipatam 0·35 cents, and Deesa, Akola, Bombay and Karwar from a few drops to 8 cents.

Though pressure has decreased almost everywhere the changes are generally small, and weather conditions remain much the same as yesterday. Pressure is abnormally very high, as much as from a tenth to two-tenths above the mean of the season all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 16°. The monsoon current in the centre of the Arabian Sea, as far as can be judged from observations recorded at Aden and Colombo, is less than usual. There is still no monsoon gradient on either the West or Malabar Coasts, and the prospects of rain have not improved appreciably since yesterday. The sea all along the Coast is either smooth or slight, and the skies show a tendency to clear up in many places. A belt of high pressure is also shown by the isobars to exist on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Mangalore. The clouds that are occasionally coming from south-west are only likely to give a few local scattered showers in places where favourable conditions may prevail at the moment.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain E. Pizzarelo, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 30th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
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CONDENSED MILK.
PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
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Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

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CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona; (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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Jail Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday in London, amounting to Rs. 40,000 on Calcutta, and Rs. 10,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols dropped 3-16 per cent. yesterday to 106 7-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 100; and Paris Exchange on London advanced one centime at 25·26 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £66 7-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver remained at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was also unchanged in value at, 60 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 3-8 cent lower, at 4·86 7-8 dollars. Some £100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England. The shipments of specie comprised £60,000 in silver and £50,000 in gold to Bombay; £6,000 in silver to Hongkong; and £36,000 in silver to Shanghai.

To-day Consols remained at 106 7-16; French Rentes at 100; Paris Exchange on London at 25·26 fcs.; and Indian Sterling Loan at 113. Rupee Securities further advanced 1-4 per cent. to £67 1-8. For Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight the quotation was 3 1-2 per cent, and for 6 months' sight, Indian Bank Bills, 3 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and at 60 1-2 cents in New York, with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent lower at 4·86 3-4 dollars. Some £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-2s., July-August shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

To-day, Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market steady; Brown Rapeseed at 34 3-4s., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, in a steady market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats and Arrivals quiet. Spot prices were unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions save the nearest, extreme quotations being 3 19-64 and 3 15-64d. per lb. for July and November-December delivery, respectively. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports nil. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

American Arrivals advanced 1-64 to 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day, to 3 5-16d. for July delivery, 3 19-64d. for August-September, and 3 1-4d. for November-December. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. The Market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was quiet but steady. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 58,000 bales, being 6,000 bales less than in the preceding week; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales lower, at 53,000 bales. The week's Imports were 6,000 bales greater, at 27,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 37,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,097,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton continued at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; September and December Futures declined 3 points each, to 5·47 cents and 5·77 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-uplands Cotton was unchanged to-day in New York at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; September Futures recovered 3 points, to 5·50 cents, and December 2 points, to 5·79 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were nil. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 11,050,000 bales, compared with 11,000,000 at the end of the previous week.

Locally the cotton market has been quiet but steady in tone to-day. Exporters and the mills operate sparingly; prices are generally unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,409	bales.
Wheat	11,814	cwts.
Linseed	1,397	„
Rapeseed	4,038	„
Gingellyseed	536	„
Poppyseed	596	„
Castorseed	1,126	„
Rice	6,853	„

EXCHANGE has to-day been steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day with but little business reported either way, and closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-31d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Francs	1·70	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been strong at 100 11-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 5-8 for the Settlement, and 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have moved in a downward direction. Colaba Land Mill are Rs. 7 1-2 lower; Currimbhoy, Rs. 15; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5; Mofussil Press, Rs. 7 1-2; Prince of Wales, Rs. 2 1-2.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th July, as compared with the statement of 18th July, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	July 18. Rs.	A.	P.	July 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,30,83,579	15	11	2,15,43,614	7	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,35,83,653	15	7	5,35,12,802	6	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,09,378	5	3	8,19,039	14	4
Sundries	21,91,965	15	0	21,77,414	3	10
	10,91,68,578	3	9	10,76,57,931	0	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	94,23,969	0	0	81,80,942	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	73,08,883	0	0	81,62,815	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,71,39,620	15	4	1,58,99,534	13	0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,14,05,345	3	11	1,94,95,569	0	2
Bills discounted, &c.	1,92 23,809	9	7	1 85,51,645	0	9
Balances with other Banks.	63 .170	0	2	7,70,312	14	0
Bullion	6,184	11	7	6,100	3	7
Dead Stock	13,13,486	7	7	13,14,239	3	10
Stamps	9,798	6	5	9,595	7	6
Sundries	18,69,429	14	0	17,90,466	0	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,10,50,663	4	6	1 07,44,136	15	6
Do. at Branches	1,97,82,417	10	8	2,22,33,571	5	9
Rs.	10,91,68,578	3	9	10,76,57,931	0	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	15,60,783	Dec.
Do. at Branches	25,817	Inc.
Other Deposits	29,149	Dec.
Post Bills	9,721	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,93,892	Dec.
Loans	12,40,086	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	14,09,776	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,72,164	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,07,527	Dec.
Do at Branches	24,51,154	Inc.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	106 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 7-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Colombo for Bombay, on the 29th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. Domenico Balduino, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 30th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NICHOLL—July 21, at Shillong, the wife of B V Nicholl, Esq., I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ELLISON—WARD—July 19, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Rawalpindi, by the Rev Father Van den Deyssel, Charles Hugh Ellison, Locomotive Department, N-W Ry, to Florence Annie, widow of the late J J Ward, Commissariat Dept.

DEATHS.

FRASER-HARRIS—July 17, at Kasauli, Henry Noel William, the fondly loved and only child of H J Fraser-Harris, aged 1 year and 58 days.

McDERMOTT—July 21, at Delhi, Gladys Muriel, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs M T McDermott, aged 5 months and 21 days.

MULRONEY—July 10, at Barripada Road Station, Charlotte Ann, the dearly loved wife of Walter Mulroney, Subdivisional Officer, B N Railway, aged 34 years.

SHARPE—July 21, at Saharanpur, Percy St John Sharpe, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Hafizabad, Punjab, aged 33 years, 5 months, 17 days.

JOHNSON—July 24, at Dharmsala, Warwick, Huson Johnson Executive Engineer, P W D, Punjab, aged 52 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.

IN view of the heavy and continuous mortality from plague at Poona, and the certainty that large numbers of fugitives from the capital of the Deccan come to Bombay, it is full time that measures should be taken to prevent the reinfection of this city with a peculiarly virulent type of the disease. The authorities have hitherto been content with an examination, more or less perfunctory, of persons leaving Poona. It is, however, obvious that persons in the earlier stage of infection can pass inspections. What is required, and that now very urgently, is that there should be a thorough examination of all persons coming from Poona and other infected centres at some convenient station outside Bombay—say Dadur. A well known citizen went to Poona some ten days ago, with his son. Becoming alarmed at the prevalence of the plague they returned after a couple of days' sojourn. After passing the inspection the son showed symptoms of fever. On arrival in Bombay the characteristic swelling had developed. The father drove his son to his house on Malabar Hill, where he now lies in a precarious condition. We are informed that anti-pirin and phenacetin tabloids are frequently taken by feverish passengers immediately before the examination at the railway station begins. That expedient reduces the tell-tale fever for some twenty minutes, and the object of the examination is thus defeated. It is certain that in very many cases plague in its incipient stages has successfully evaded the vigilance of the examination at Poona, to be carried to Bombay or to villages in the Deccan. Tanna has suffered from this cause; so have villages in the neighbourhood of Lanowli. Under the circumstances it would seem advisable to revert to the too hastily discarded system of passes, which should only be given to persons leaving infected localities after being for a certain number of days under observation, either in camps or in their own homes. The segregation system and the passes ancillary to it were discredited by the refusal of the authorities to give exemption where certificates or other evidence of inoculation could be produced. The Government of India has now recognised the efficiency of inoculation in conferring practical immunity from plague, and where it fails to do that it greatly increases the chances of recovery. When science has placed so potent a means of effectually contending with a malady that has defied everything else, it is simple infatuation not to take measures to popularise it.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that Poona in the third year of the incidence of that disease after very vigorous and thorough cleansing, disinfecting, and general overhauling repeated over and over again, is now more sorely afflicted than during either of the former visitations. The mortality from plague in the city and cantonment has risen to 150 a day, and does not seem likely to rest there. A proportionate mortality in Bombay would mean a daily mortality from plague of fifteen or sixteen hundred. Surgeon-General Cleghorn when in Bombay during the comparatively mild epidemic of 1896, expressed the fear that the mildness might prove deceptive, and that the disease might return in a far more violent form. That is apparently what has happened in Poona, and there is no reason in the nature of things why Bombay should not have to undergo a similar experience. It therefore behoves the authorities and the citizens themselves to see to it, in the first place that the city is not reinfected with a peculiarly virulent type of the disease, by neglect of effectual precautions, and in the second that a general and timely resort to protective inoculation shall give practical immunity to the bulk of the population. The failure of the measures hitherto relied on was confessed on Friday, when Lord Sandhurst in the sympathetic words he addressed to the Plague Volunteers assembled at Ganeshkhind, owned that "Patience and Courage" were the only words that can be addressed to them now in a time of unparalleled disaster. Private citizens and British officials have worked hard—and no man in the Presidency has worked more strenuously and unremittingly than his Excellency himself, who took the plague portfolio into his own hands and laboured seven days a week to mitigate in some degree the calamity which has, as he expressed it, bereft parents of their children and children of their parents. Plague Volunteers and British officers have fought the plague as it were hand to hand; but the watchwords must still be "Patience, Courage." Professor Gokhale, while gratefully acknowledging the generous words of encouragement and sympathy, did not exaggerate when he said that the sufferings of the stricken population in Poona have filled them with blank despair. And he very naturally asked what is the good of operations and restrictions when unremitting watchfulness and unexampled exertions yield wholly inadequate results. The question is not unreasonable under the circumstances, and it suggests an answer not less suggestive than the somewhat rhetorical generalisation that the genius of the Western race resists a frightful evil with militant energy, while the Oriental surrenders to adverse fate in a passive unquestioning spirit.

The truth is that there has been no adequate recognition of the fact that failure has been the inevitable and foreseen result of reliance on inadequate measures. At the outset of the plague epidemic Lord Lister suggested to the Secretary of State that success should be sought along the line laid down by Pasteur. That eminent authority who has done so much for the relief of suffering humanity was not then aware that already one of M. Pasteur's pupils, M. Haffkine, had come to Bombay on that very errand. It was eminently successful. Protective inoculation has proved its efficacy over and over again, in Bombay, in Damaun, Hubli and Dharwar, and in Bangalore. Its value has been officially recognised by the Government of India, which has notified that certificates of inoculation may be accepted by the plague authority as evidence that the possessor is practically immune from plague for six months. Yet through some extraordinary failure to realise the importance of this latest gift of science to despairing populations, no effective steps have been taken to substitute it for the measures borrowed from the text books at the commencement of the outbreak when no others were available. The people in Poona are dying by platoons daily from plague, the survivors in mute despair waiting their turn or fleeing from the god-forsaken city, carrying the seeds of the epidemic with them all over the country. Yet neither the Head of the Government nor the spokesman of the Plague Volunteers made any reference whatever to the existence of a talisman that would save the people alive if they would only have recourse to it. A protective agent of proved value is ready at hand, and a learned Professor gives eloquent expression to the hope that through prolonged suffering and discomfort the true method of coping with plague may yet be discovered. The blindest of the blind are those who will not see.

MR. BALFOUR'S pronouncement on the situation in the Transvaal is as ambiguous as that of a Pagan oracle. He is satisfied that Mr. Gladstone would never have restored independence to the South African Republic if he and his colleagues—Mr. Chamberlain being one of them—could have foreseen that the State would not give the franchise to the Uitlanders so that they might become burghers. But the franchise only came to be thought of exactly eight weeks ago. Before then there were grievances about the dynamite monopoly, the refusal of President Kruger to say "Suzerain," and other differences of the kind. But there was no idea that the Uitlanders were most anxious to renounce their British nationality that they might become citizens of the Boer Republic. No one supposed that it was the duty of the Paramount Power to see that they should be allowed to denationalise themselves "at once" until it suggested itself to Sir Alfred Milner, who served an apprenticeship to sensational journalism on the *Pall Mall* under Mr. Stead. The London Convention expressly guaranteed the Republic absolute freedom from external interference in its internal affairs. Mr. Balfour adopts the new doctrine that a Convention implies more than it says, and sometimes the direct contrary. Sir A. Milner maintains that the Convention "implicitly" guaranteed the franchise and all other rights to a shifting population of foreigners who came to the State to make money which they could spend in Park Lane or elsewhere. Mr. Balfour supports the Milner view, and declares that all the present difficulties are due to the omission of the Government of the Transvaal to fulfil the pledges made in 1881. He does not allege that these pledges are embodied in the London Convention of 1884; by which the claim of the Paramount Power was confined to a right to veto within six months a treaty entered into with a Foreign Power. But he says that "if the resources of diplomacy fail to untie the knot other means must be found"—words which seem to mean war. The next sentence is in a different vein: "He understands that the Transvaal Government were prepared to grant immediate representation to the Uitlander interest, which, however inadequate, according to our standard was a real and substantial reform." That admission appears to justify the observation that the speaker "takes no despairing view of the situation." But it scarcely explains the purpose or the relevance of the platitude that it would be folly to proclaim peace when there is no peace. What people are anxious to know is whether all the war preparations and all the threats of war will eventually result in peace or in war. If there is to be no peace it is of course folly to go on talking about it. Mr. Chamberlain proposes that the latest franchise proposals of the Transvaal Government should be submitted to a joint committee of experts to see if they confer real and substantial representation. If the experts say "Yes they do, then there will be peace; if they have doubts, then the Government will 'put the matter through,' that is, there will be instant war, not to get justice for the Helots of Johannesburg, but to improve the position of Great Britain in South Africa. That is at all events candid. The Opposition being in a hopeless minority of course did not challenge a division on the debate on Friday evening, which would have paraded their numerical weakness. But it does not appear that the leaders of the Opposition expressed approval of the beligerent tone adopted by the Government. The ministerial press seems to have again shifted the ground of quarrel with the Transvaal. The kernel of the question, we are now told, is whether British influence in South Africa is to be paramount. No one ever questioned British supremacy in South Africa, which has hitherto been held to be quite consistent with the treaty right of the Orange Free State to independence, and of the Transvaal to independence, subject to the one proviso giving a right to veto treaties with Foreign States. The supremacy is a political fact, plain as the sun at noon day. Its existence does not depend on the greater or less facility with which the Uitlander population can get "under a real and subtantial reform" rid of their British allegiance and claim the hospitality of the Boer Republic.

ACCORDING to the newly issued report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act for the year there are now 118 cotton mills in the Bombay presidency, ten new ones having been opened since the last report was issued. But seven stopped during that period for various reasons. Of the total fifty-four are textile mills. The year under report did not witness the wholesale panic among operatives, the indecision of mill-owners and the consequent closing of mills which marked the two previous years; therefore the outturn has surpassed the total production of those. Indeed, cotton has been over-produced. The supply has been in excess of the demand, so far as the China market is concerned at all events. Indeed, it has again been overstocked. It is shown in the report that notwithstanding an increase in Japanese production and a certain amount of competition among the mills in China the exports from India during the year 1898 are said to have exceeded those of 1897 about 13 per cent. This abundant supply has doubtless helped to augment the considerable depression in the China market which existed during the latter half of the year 1898 and which led to a discussion of proposals to curtail the hours of work in the Bombay mills. Japanese competition having become serious has made itself keenly felt during the year. All our finer counts have been forced out of the China market, and Bombay mills show a tendency to adhere exclusively to the output of coarser counts. It appears that the uniformity of the Japanese yarn and the very satisfactory weights of Japanese bales have fostered a partiality for Japanese counts in the China market. A very large number of spindles have been making these, and natural advantages give Japan the command of the China market. Whereas our manufactures have to go to Hongkong and Shanghai, thence working their way into the country through middlemen who have their own profit to secure, our Japanese competitors, ship their output direct to the consuming ports. Indian tens, however, remain in demand, and so greatly has the demand increased, that some mills are spinning no other. Superior sizes and eights also did well, though the higher counts have very largely fallen off, for it is explained that much of the Bombay machinery is not so well suited for fine spinning as the machinery in the Lancashire mills and that the quality of Indian cotton forbids any attempt to spin the highest counts with profit. Bombay mill-owners hold it preferable to import English yarn in cops ready for the weaving-shed than to spin from cotton imported from Egypt or America.

WE understand that amongst other questions likely to come under the consideration of the Government of India at an early date is that of the improvement of the Police, the general lines being (1) the amelioration of the position of the constable to render him less liable to succumb to the temptations to which he is exposed and to attract better men into the rank and file of the force; and (2) to increase the number of European officers with a view to more efficient control. Nothing can of course be done immediately, the subject being very large and the question of ways and means a thorny one. The matter, however, will be looked into as a sequel to the endeavour which is being made to increase the efficiency of district administration by reducing transfers.

PRACTICALLY all the outstanding cases in connection with Exchange Compensation allowance have now been considered and orders passed upon them by Government. We understand that a liberal interpretation has been put upon the rules in dealing with them, and that weight has been, as far as possible, given to practical rather than red-tape considerations, as to the extent to which the spirit of the orders which have been passed gives claims to the allowance.

THE Board of Directors of the Bank of Bombay are to be congratulated upon the choice they have made of a successor to Mr. J. H. Sleigh as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank. No better selection out of England could have been made; and Mr. James Begbie's management of the affairs of the Bank hitherto affords, in the opinion of those competent to judge in the matter, grounds for hoping that the administration of the Bank will be as successful under him as it has been in the past. Mr. Begbie came out as Assistant Accountant in the Bank in November 1881, and worked energetically at the head office for about two years. In 1883 he was transferred to Broach as agent of the branch of the Bank there, and was subsequently appointed agent of the branches at Poona and other places. After Mr. W. Fraser's retirement from the service in April, 1890, Mr. Begbie was appointed Inspector of Branches, which office he continued to hold till April, 1897, when he was appointed Deputy Secretary in the place of Mr. Andrew Murray, who retired on pension. In July, 1897, on Mr. Sleigh proceeding on furlough to Europe, Mr. Begbie was appointed to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Board. On Mr. Sleigh taking another furlough to Europe in May last, Mr. Begbie was again appointed to officiate for him. He was confirmed in the post a month after the receipt of the news of Mr. Sleigh's death in Scotland. The appointment will be hailed with great satisfaction both by the shareholders and the mercantile public.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the mail steamer Egypt, were the Hon'ble Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I., Commissioner, Chota-Nagpore Division; Brigadier-General Sir J. Westmacott, K.C.B., Commanding Nagpore District; Brigadier-General More-Molyneux, Commanding Cawnpore District; Brigadier-General W. S. Black; Mr. W. C. Bannerji and Colonel J. S. Collins.

AN interesting publication has been sent out by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, consisting of the letters, with their appendices, addressed by Dr. Watt to the Chambers of Commerce in various parts of India with reference to the exhibit of local and provincial products in the Commercial department of the Indian museum. A number of firms have already undertaken to exhibit.

THE friends of Mr. G. B. Scott, who was so severely mauled by a vicious horse at Naini Tal some little time back, will be glad to know that he is making a good recovery, and is now up and about again. Thanks to skilful treatment it is expected, that his injured arm will be workable again in a couple of months or so. Mr. Scott, by the way, has just received an extension of two years' service in the Survey of India, from the 31st July, the date on which he attains the age of 55 years.

A CUSTOMS CIRCULAR (No. IX of 1899.) Says:—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the cancelment of the condition in No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, which limits the exemption from import duty of machinery (and component parts thereof) to machinery intended for specified industries; and, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), His Excellency in Council exempts from payment of import duty all machinery (and component parts thereof), as described in the said number, without reference to the industry for which it is intended.

COLONEL RAIKES, Commissioner of Sagaing, who is in bad health, takes leave. Mr. Eales officiates, and Mr. Leeds, Deputy Commissioner of Akyab, acts for Mr. Eales as President of the Rangoon Municipality.

GENERAL BADCOCK, Quarter-Master-General in India, has applied for an extension of six months' furlough, which brings the total period of his leave up to two years, at the end of which he vacates the appointment.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"On the 25th instant five elephants were captured in pits on the Anamalai Hills. Three elephants—one a tusker—were captured in one pit, and a big cow and a calf in another. Fortunately, all the animals were taken out of the pits uninjured, and will form a valuable addition to the Forest Department's herd of working elephants.

WE are glad to hear that, with the sanction of the Government of India, Raja Sir Amar Singh becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir Army. He will continue as Vice-President of the State Council, and will be conjoint member of the Foreign and Military Department.

ACCORDING to the annual report on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign Colonies, the number of labourers required to be despatched last year was less by 666 than the number intented for in the previous year. Altogether 6,223 emigrants embarked for the several colonies, the majority going to British Guiana, and there were 3,502 returning emigrants in the course of the year.

To the widow of the late Captain Coston of the American service belongs the distinction of being the only woman who has ever invented an article that has been adopted for military and naval purposes. This is the Coston night signalling apparatus, used both by the army and the lighthouse service in America. Both Mexico and Japan are going to employ the same system along their coasts for life saving and signalling purposes.

THE probable dates for the concentration of troops in the Punjab for the cold weather manœuvres are—Peshawar, Nowshera, Campbellpore and Rawalpindi, the troops concentrare about the 10th January. Those from Mian Mir, Jullundur, Sialkot, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, and Bakloh meet in the Dalhousie hills about the end of October. The Ferozepore and Mooltanf garrisons manœuvre in January. The date for the Artillery Camp near Samrala in Ludhiana is not yet fixed. The Umballa artillery will practice at the end of October, and the other troops move to Dehra Dun in January.

THE Telegraph Department has another little concession in store for the public. From the 1st September next the Government have sanctioned the abolition of the fee at present charged for re-addressing a message from abroad when the addresses has changed his quarters to any other place within Indian limits. Free re-addressing had been the rule for years as regards inland messages, *i.e.*, those from one station in India to another; but hitherto telegrams arriving from abroad, in accordance with European practice, if re-addressed have been delivered with a bill at the rate of one rupee per eight words. A further indirect advantage is that as no money has to be collected, such messages will admit of being re-addressed to railway stations and "combined" offices, although these are not ordinarily authorised to deal with foreign messages, instead of having to be forwarded by post, as heretofore.

To the inquiring mind, solemnly remarks the "Pioneer," it is always a pleasing mental exercise to conjecture where certain measures of interest to the public find a temporary or permanent grave in their weary pilgrimage through the Government Offices. It is a cause of self-congratulation to the Government Departments, perhaps a worthy cause, that the mill grinds very small indeed. It doubtless does, but the process is perhaps a little wearying to the onlooker. Some years ago, we should be sorry to say how many, a scheme was promulgated and put forward for improving the present highly unsatisfactory system by which soldier clerks are supplied to District Staff Offices. Every one, from the highest official to the lowest, was agreed that reform was necessary—some years ago. We are not much in favour of missing-word competitions and the like, but are somewhat tempted to offer a reward to that person who will guess where the scheme is now. The sporting subaltern will probably be prepared to bet that the last person to win the reward would be the official on whose desk lies buried the missing file.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS has written a letter urging that, when justice has been done at Rennes, Frenchmen should follow a policy of "Forget and forgive."

GENERAL GILETTA DI SAN GIUSEPPE, who had been condemned to five years' imprisonment for espionage, has been pardoned by President Loubet on the occasion of the national fete.

IT is announced from Vienna that the United States has refused to submit to arbitration the Austrian Government's claim to compensation for the relatives of Austro-Hungarian subjects killed by police in a strike riot at Hazleton, Penn., in 1897.

GENERAL GILLETA, on arriving at Piacenza after his release by the French authorities, was placed under rigorous arrest by order of the Italian Minister of War, pending the ultimate decision that may be arrived at regarding him.

THE Liberal Federation Committee has unanimously passed a resolution pledging the different Liberal groups, in view of the attitude of the Government on the Electoral Question, to combine with the parties of the Opposition, especially in the Communal elections.

GENERAL ZURLINDEN has been removed from his office of Governor of Paris, but will have the first command of an army corps that falls vacant. General Brugere, army inspector, and formerly chief of [illegible] military households of Presidents Grevy and Carnot, is appointed Governor of Paris.

THE Imperial Court of Appeal at Leipzig on July 12 gave judgment in the case of Dr. Quark, editor of the Socialist journal "Frankfurter Volksstimme," who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for "lese Majeste," owing to a criticism of the Emperor's Speech from the Throne, which appeared in his paper. The Court, while recognising, in a general way, the appellant's plea that the Speech from the Throne was impersonal, found that in this instance the utterances of his Majesty did partake of a personal nature, and that the sentence passed upon Dr. Quark was justified.

THE correspondent of the "Standard" at New York writes:—The report that the Russian Government is anxious to raise a loan in this country is, somewhat cynically, regarded by the "Journal of Commerce," among other papers, as the natural sequel of the professions of goodwill recently forthcoming from Russian officials and publicists. The practical value of these protestations is evidenced by some Consular statistics published by the Department of State, showing that the trade of the United States with China has grown at a marvellous rate everywhere except at the Northern ports. There the Russians monopolise everything, and load vessels and land cargoes as though Neu-chwang belonged to them, totally ignoring the Customs House. It is this kind of thing, rather than any purely diplomatic question, which might tempt America to depart from her attitude of reserve in the Far East, and stand up for the treaty rights that are being prejudiced by Russian aggression.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, M.P., presided the other evening over a meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Committee at the House of Commons. It was agreed to adopt and forward to Lord George Hamilton, as Secretary of State, a memorial in reference to the separation of judicial from executive functions in the Indian Administration. The memorial is signed by Lord Hobhouse (late Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council), Sir Richard Garth, Q.C. (late Chief Justice of Bengal), Sir Richard Couch (late Chief Justice of Bengal), Sir C. Sargent (late Chief Justice of Bombay), Sir William Markby (late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta), Sir J. B. Phear (late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, and Chief Justice of Ceylon), Sir John Scott (late Judge of the High Court, Bombay), Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P. (late Judge of the High Court, Bombay), Sir Roland K. Wilson (late reader in Indian Law at the University of Cambridge), and Mr. H. J. Reynolds (late member of the Bengal Legislative Council). Arrangements were afterwards made for a debate on the Indian Budget of the following amendment:—That, under the existing procedure, the superintending authority of Parliament over Indian affairs is not effectively exercised; that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates; that the debate on the Indian Budget should be appointed for an earlier day in the session; and that, with a view to a more effectual discharge by this House of its existing duty to the unrepresented Indian taxpayer, the East India accounts should each year be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report on any special features deserving the attention of the House;

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESULTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE VERY RESTRICTED.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The International Peace Conference at the Hague has been formally closed, and all the Powers have signed the final act approving the results of the Conference.

Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, China, Japan, and several others have not, however, signed the arbitration proposals and other conventions, including the prohibition of the Dum-Dum bullet; whilst America has signed the arbitration convention with reserves.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

MINISTERS ON THE WAR PATH.

LONDON, JULY 28.

A debate on Transvaal affairs took place in the House of Lords and House of Commons, to-night.

In the Lower House Mr. Chamberlain said that the latest franchise proposals of the Transvaal Executive were a real advance, and President Kruger having invited friendly advice, Great Britain now suggested that the President should submit those proposals to a Joint Committee. If the experts reported that they conferred real and substantial representation upon the Uitlanders he hoped for a peaceful solution, but he clearly ennunciated the intention of the Government to carry the matter through, and to terminate a state of affairs, which was not a question of the redress of isolated grievances, but one of the position of Great Britain in South Africa.

Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, spoke on similar lines in the House of Lords.

LORD SALISBURY CONDEMNS MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

Lord Salisbury adverted to the mistaken policy of 1881, and dwelt upon the fact that President Kruger had not kept his promises of friendly co-operation of the races in the Transvaal, but said that if the latest concessions were a genuine effort to eliminate race antagonism we may anticipate a friendly solution of the question.

In any case, added the Premier, Great Britain had put her hand to the plough and would not withdraw.

THE PRESS ON THE DEBATE.

JULY 29.

Discussing last night's Parliamentary debate, the papers opine that the abstention of the Opposition from demanding a vote will prove to the Transvaal and the world that the national sentiment supports the Government, and recognizes that the kernel of the question is whether British influence in South Africa is to be paramount.

PRETORIA ON THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION DEBATE.

JULY 30.

Satisfaction is expressed at Pretoria with the tone of the Transvaal debate in the British Parliament; but in official quarters a doubt is raised as to accepting a joint enquiry on the proposed franchise concessions unless all pending questions are included in the scope of the enquiry.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY REPORT.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTION.

JULY 28.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for India in Council to Lord Curzon says the Government has concluded that it will be advisable to accept and act upon the principles recommended in the Currency Report, and has, therefore, decided to maintain the closing of the Mints.

The despatch directs that steps be taken to make the sovereign a legal tender in India at a ratio in exchange of fifteen rupees, and enjoins making gold freely available for foreign remittances.

Special attention is called to Mr. E. Hambro's banking recommendations.

JULY 29.

Referring to Lord George Hamilton's Currency Despatch, the "Times" anticipates that the Indian Government will devise means for discriminating between proper and improper requests for gold for export, and says that this will be much easier if gold is kept by a powerful Bank, hence the Secretary of State's insistence on Mr. Hambro's recommendations.

THE CZAR AND PRINCE LOUIS.

A BOGUS MESSAGE.

The telegram purporting to have been sent by H. M. the Czar to Prince Louis Napoleon on the occasion of the latter's birthday, the publication of which created a sensation in France, is now officially declared to have been fabricated.

HOME CRICKET.

JULY 29.

In the match between the Australians and Sussex at Brighton, the latter in their first innings made 414. Australia with a score of 624 for four wickets, towards which Victor Trumper contributed 300, not out, declared their first innings closed. Sussex in the second innings made 143 runs for the loss of four wickets, when time was called and the match resulted in a draw.

The match between Worcestershire and Hampshire was also drawn.

Lancashire beat Nottinghamshire by 84 runs.

Essex proved victorious against Kent by 8 wickets.

Middlesex won the match against Surrey also by 8 wikets.

Yorkshire has defeated Gloucestershire by seven wickets.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

There were 164 cases and 138 deaths recorded in the City, yesterday, with a total mortality of 164; in the Cantonment 25 cases and 37 deaths; in the Suburbs 2 cases and one death; and in the District 11 cases 11 deaths.

To-day's returns show in the City 137 cases and 123 deaths with a total mortality of 156; in the Cantonment 34 cases and 19 deaths; in the Suburban limits 3 cases; and in the District 35 cases and 17 deaths.

In the Sassoon Hospital one girl, Emily Brooks, was admitted. Mrs. Danneford is almost well. There are now eight patients in the hospital.

LATER.

Two more fresh cases were admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, to-day, namely, Lieutenant Macleod, attached to the 1st Bombay Lancers, and Miss Gorman, daugher of Sergeant-Major Gorman, Chief Instructor in the Central Gymnasium.

A CALCUTTA LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

STILL UNDECIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The judges of the Calcutta High Court held a meeting, on Tuesday last, to consider a letter from Mr. Woodroffe, officiating Advocate-General, asking to be informed whether counsel could appear as a matter of right on behalf of the opposite party in a revision case when the rule served on a district magistrate upon the hearing of a rule of this nature. Mr. Woodroffe appeared on behalf of the opposite party before Justices Prinsep and Hill, but their lordships declined to hear him on the ground that Mr. Woodroffe did not hold the Legal Remembrancer's brief, nor had he obtained permission from him to appear. Similar objections have been raised from time to time by other divisional benches, but there has been no hard and fast rule on the subject, as counsel now and then were allowed to appear who merely obtained permission of the Legal Remembrancer to do so. The judges having declined to hear Mr. Woodroffe, the latter addressed a letter to the Chief Justice for a rule on the subject, and the result was that a meeting of all the judges was called to consider the matter. No settled rule was arrived at, and the question of allowing or disallowing counsel for the opposite party in such cases was left to the discretion of the judges concerned.

THE RANEEGUNJ MURDER.

THE ACCUSED COMMITTED.

The hearing of the case in which thirteen Durwans of the Bengal Paper Mills at Raneegunj were charged with the murder of Mr. George Ironside, Assistant at the mills, on the night of the 11th instant, was resumed yesterday beore Mr. B. Foley, District Magistrate of Burdwan, at the Raneegunj Court. The attendance was not so large as on the previous occasion. The Magistrate discharged Ramsahai Singh and framed charges against Mahadeo Singh and Luplal Singh under sections 302 and 147 of the Penal Code of murder and rioting, and against Hariprasad Singh and the remaining nine accused, under sections 302, 149, and 147 of the Penal Code, of murder, being members of an unlawful assembly, and rioting, and committed all twelve prisoners to the Burdwan Sessions, which commence in September, but the exact date is not known.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Vital statistics of Calcutta to Friday last show a serious rise, plague having made as many as nine fresh attacks, though no deaths are recorded. Nine deaths which occurred on previous dates were, however reported. That day the total mortality was forty-nine.

ANOTHER SYNDICATE FOR SUPPLYING ELECTRICAL POWER IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Yet another Syndicate has been formed for supplying electrical power in the Simla hills. It proposes to tap the Sutlej river, near Bilaspur, by a tunnel, the head of the water here available being so great that it is expected to be able to supply electricity to Lahore as well as Simla, and even perhap to haul trains on the North-Western and the Simla-Kalka Railways.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Order has gone home for rails for the Simla-Kalka Railway which are to be of forty-pound section, so that the railway will be equal to heavy traffic. The work of construction commences next December.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonel C. H. P. Christie, R. E., retires with effect from the 7th proximo.

Captain F. Hughes has been appointed Second-in Command, Erinpura Irregular Force.

Major Legh becomes Second-in-Command of the 16th Bombay Infantry, with Captain Mead from the 17th Bombay Infantry as wing commander, seconded, the step going temporarily to Captain Jacob, and Lieutenant Bigg-Wither from the 7th Bombay Infantry becoming Wing Officer.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

It is now settled that the whole of the Public Works Department Offices will, after all, move to Calcutta for next cold season, instead of staying in Simla as at first arranged.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND.

The Government of India review of irrigation works in Sind, which appears in the current "Gazette," observes that the results of the year are highly satisfactory, the area irrigated and both gross and net revenues being the highest on record. The return on the capital outlay was 14 1-4 per cent., or 2 3-4 per cent. higher than any previous year. These results are primarily due to the unusual floods of the Indus. Government notes with gratification that the floods were unattended by proportionate damage to the canals, and observes that the favourable results would have fallen short but for the ability and zeal of the canal management.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Medical Service, Bombay—Lieutenant F. A. Smith is gazetted Captain with effect from the 29th July.

Second Lieutenant M. J. Murphy resigns the Commission in the Malabar Volunteers Rifles.

Captain Ivers is gazetted Commandant, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Gordon, resigned.

Second Lieutenant C. A. Milward is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Indian Staff Corps—Major F. P. White is gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel 24th July; Captains F. W. Dawson and R. P. Colomb are gazetted Majors, 23rd July; Lieutenant C. S. Leslie is gazetted Captain, 25th July; and Lieutenants H. C. Sandford and H. H. Cobbe, 27th July.

Retirements—Colonel C. F. Thomas, General List Infantry, Bengal, with effect from the 4th instant; Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Chalmers, R. Mount Department, with effect from the 14th proximo, and Major F. Wyllie, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, with effect from the 9th proximo.

A Good Service Pension is conferred on Colonel H. S. Tandy, vice Lieutenant-General Twnenheere, deceased.

Jemadar Bahadur Ali Khan, 1st Sikhs, is admitted to the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry last April in British East Africa, where he brought up a maxim outside the firing line, which was wavering in one of the skirmishes, and by the steady conduct of his fire enabled the centre to rally and the flank sections to repulse the enemy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Benwell, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and Herrich, A. M. C., are posted for plague duty to Bombay.

THE LATE SETH DAMODHERDAS TAPIDAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 28.

A crowded public meeting was held, this evening, in the Municipal Hall, Collector Weir presiding, to express sorrow for the untimely death of Seth Damodherdas Tapidas, and send a letter of condolence to his family.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* UNITED SERVICES.

THE return match between teams representing the above was played on the maidan on Saturday. The weather was very hot and not conducive to good cricket. The wicket had been well watered, and although not bumpy, was difficult, the slow bowlers requiring a lot of watching. Winning the toss, the United Services sent in Back and Holland to oppose Cheetham and Pogson. The latter batsman was early in trouble with Cheetham, who secured his wicket after he had scored two. Tomkins joined Back, and a good stand was made. Runs came steadily, principally from Pogson, who is a good fast bowler with an easy action, but the wicket evidently did not suit him. Back scored quicker than his companion, but he was bowled by Ward, who had relieved Pogson, after making 19 by pretty play. Kendall and Tomkins raised the total from 34 to 80, both men displaying good form. Both left at this total. The latter was the first to leave, being smartly stumped by Stephens, and in the following over Pogson got past Kendall's defence, so in death they were not divided. Aitken and Douglas played well, but the latter made a couple of dangerous strokes off Cheetham, whose deliveries wanted a lot of sorting out. Lazenbye was bowled by Cheetham, with whom he was too impatient, and indecision caused Aitken to lose his wicket. The latter compiled his runs by steady play, but after his departure the end soon came, the innings realising 147.

With only an hour and a half to bat, there was nothing for the Gymkhana to do but to play for a draw. The first pair of batsmen was Brooks and Ward, Anderson, the slow bowler, opening the attack. Ward took the first over and should have been easily taken by Kendall at mid-off. Lazenbye bowled from the other end, and runs came freely off his trundling. His first victim was Brooks, who was l.-b.-w., the total being 18, of which number he claimed nine. Nigel-Jones followed, but did not show his true form. He was lucky to get the fast bowler through the slips, but a good length ball broke down his defence. Cheetham followed and opened his account with a very pretty leg boundary, a hit he supplemented by driving Lazenbye to the off boundary twice in the next over. When well set, he was caught at third man by Henderson, who brought off a marvellous left-handed catch which the crowd duly recognised. With only one run added to the score Ward was bowled by Lazenbye, off whom at that time seven hits had been made, all being fours. Ward contributed 19, but he was palpably missed four times off Anderson, who bowled throughout with bad luck, other catches being repeatedly dropped. Slow cricket then ensued, Lazenbye sending down eleven over for only six runs. Wickets fell rapidly, though credit is due to Pogson, who batted with great patience, and although he was occasionally beaten by the ball, his play undoubtedly saved the match, which ended in a draw, much in favour of the Services. Cheetham bowled well for the Gymkhana, his seven wickets only costing 41 runs. Pogson secured one for 13. McKay and Ward also claimed a wicket apiece, and although Skene was tried, he excited no terrors in the minds of the batsmen. For the Services Lazenbye bowled in fine form after the start, his four wickets costing 41 runs, while his vis-a-vis, Anderson, took three for 40 runs, but no less than six catches were dropped off his bowling. Score:—

UNITED SERVICES.

Lieut Back, R N, b Ward	19
Comdr Holland, R I M, b Cheetham	2
Cap. Tomkins, st Stephens, b Cheetham	29
Capt Kendall, b Pogson	22
Lieut Douglas, c Muirhead, b Cheetham	11
Capt Aitken, b Cheetham	21
Lieut Lazenbye, R I M, b Cheetham	2
Capt Rogers, c McKay, b Cheetham	8
Capt Anderson, c Thesiger, b Cheetham	0
Lieut Henderson, R N, b McKay	9
Capt Beville, not out	6
Extras	17
Total	147

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr C Brooks, l-b-w, b Lazenbye	9
Mr Ward, b Lazenbye	19
Mr H Cheetham, c Henderson, b Lazenbye	14
Mr Nigel Jones, b Lazenbye	4
Mr J H DuBoulay, c Lazenbye, b Anderson	5
Mr J Pogson, not out	19
Hon P Thesiger, c Pogson, b Anderson	5
Mr A McKay, c Holland, b Anderson	2
Mr B J B Stephens, not out	4
Mr A Muirhead Mr W F Skene	did not bat.
Total (7 wkts.)	81

THE DROUGHT.

MONSOON CURRENT CONTINUES WEAK.

CONDITIONS UNFAVOURABLE FOR EARLY RAIN.

SATURDAY'S official report says:—The barometer is steady in Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and adjacent districts, Central Provinces and Burma, and has fallen generally by small amounts elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in the North-West Punjab. Pressure continues in considerable to large excess over the head of the peninsula. The excess is most strongly marked in North Bombay, where at Bhuj it amounts to two-tenths of an inch. Temperature has continued to rise in most provinces and is below the normal in only Assam and Bihar. Temperature is in the largest excess in Madras and Deccan; light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and light rain in North-Eastern India. Showers have been received in the Central Provinces and Madras. Winds continue light and irregular on the Burma and West Coasts. Rainfall may increase in North Eastern India but the monsoon currents continue weak and conditions generally are unfavourable for rain over the whole country.

OUR Rajkot correspondent writes:—We have had not a drop of rain during the last month. However, the wind that had been so strongly blowing has now ceased and the changed colour of the sky seems to indicate a coming downpour.

WHILE the greater part of Northern India has been simply deluged with rain, writes the "Madras Mail" Western, Central and Southern India has experienced a most serious shortfall during present monsoon. The area of drought is nothing like so large as it was the year before last, but in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and Hyderabad the situation is one that calls for extreme watchfulness and care, for unless a change occurs very shortly there will be a widespread failure of crop in those parts. "The best season for early crops is passing in many places," was the ominous remark in the Madras Season Report for last week; and since then the Deccan has received practically no rain. In the Central Provinces, rain is described as urgently needed in the cotton and juar country of Nagpur and in Nimar and in all the rice districts except Sambalpur, while the supply of fodder is insufficient in the Nimar and Nagpur country. In Berar, the water-supply is reported still short in parts of the Province; while in the Nizam's territory rain is said to be very badly wanted nearly everywhere. In Bombay the situation is thought to be so acute that the Government has instructed the Collectors and officers in charge of all Districts in the Presidency to keep the Government informed of the state of the weather in their respective Districts every day by telegraph. They are further directed to report at once to Government if relief works are necessary in their Districts. The crops at present are half parched and if the failure of rains continues for a week more Government will have to start relief works in several Districts. In many Districts the price of grain is rising rapidly in anticipation of scarcity. The cattle, too, are suffering, and the question of opening the forest reserves where fodder is scarce has been referred to the District Officers for enquiry. The Bombay Government is evidently determined to be ready for all emergencies; and the Centeral Provinces Government, under Mr. Ibbetson, is no less prepared, and has already opened relief works in some places. We trust that the Madras Government is equally on the "qui vive," and that if necessity arises it will display no such signs of hesitation and half-heartedness as it displayed at the commencement of the last period of distress.

KULU.

All night long on the 17th, says a correspondent, we had one incessant blaze of sheet lightning with light steady rain, a very heavy fall all night on the 18th, another regular deluge began at sunset on the 19th, lasting without a break till noon on the 20th, and by way of a wind up, for the present, thunder and rain for an hour on 21st. Crop prospects, in the upper valley particularly, are excellent, and the fruit crop, though somewhat later than usual, is also very good.

THE RACING SEASON.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

THE first day of the extra Poona races took place on Saturday, when there was a big attendance of Europeans. The Native element was not so great as usual, no doubt owing to the prevalence of plague. The curtain was rung up with the Monsoon Plate, which was annexed by Guy Fawkes. His jockey, however, almost lost the race through over confidence. The Selling Race was disastrous to backers, Moonlight, the favourite, being easily beaten by Sachim. Hurlingham was deemed to have a good chance, but, like many other horses, he displayed a dislike to the starting gate, and did not get away well. The Aga Khan's stable was in rare form, being responsible for four winners out of eight events. The English colt, Ayrdale, won the Maiden Stakes in good time, and Ebrahim made no mistake with Peerless in the next race. Both horses started at 4 to 1 on, and Nevermore (late Repentance), which won the July Stakes, was also an odds on chance. In a poor field Mehraj started at 2 to 1 against in the Desert Stakes, and by good jockeyship only was sent first past the post. The Midget Plate brought out a good field, for which London was favourite. He, however, got caught in the wire as the gate went up and took no part in the race, which fell to Conqueror. Nimrod was greatly fancied for the New Stakes, but after leading to the bend he was challenged by Bonaparte, who won by a length. The following are the events:—

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftner, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs.; Rs. 2,500, 8lbs.; Rs. 3,500, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs, 21lbs.; C.-B.'s 24lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs.; Ponies which have never won a race valued Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. (accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr H Ismail A Reyman's ch aus geldg Guy Fawkes by Wollom, 7st 10lbs ....Lutchman 1
Mr Derry's c aus m Lady Lily, by Sunrise—Little Lady, 7st 10.0s ....Greenhalgh 2

BETTING: 4 to 1 on Guy Fawkes; 3 to 1 against Lady Lily.

Guy Fawkes led from the start and won easily by a neck. Time—1min. 13secs.

SELLING RACE.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 75; 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 5lbs.

Mr Alloo Hoosain's g a p Sachim, (Rs. 500), 7st. 9lbs........Jakoo 1
Mr Joosafally Mahomed's b a p Driver, (Rs. 1,000), 7st. 9lbs ....Lutchman 2
Capt Purvis' g a p Moonlight, (Rs. 1,000), 7st 12lbs ....Ebrahim 3
Mr B A Davur's c a p Rishan, (Rs. 900), 8st 2lbs ..Hoyt 0
Mr P F Fischer's c a g Hurlingham (Rs. 800), 7st 7lbs.....Chuggan 0
Mr Seaulan's b a p Oostad, (Rs. 800), 7st 7lbs ....Rama 0

BETTING; 2 to 1 against Moonlight, 3 to 1 against Rishan and Driver, 6 to 1 against Hurlingham, 10 to 1 against Sachim and Oostad.

Moonlight led, Rishan and Driver in attendance, and coming into the straight Rishan and Moonlight were passed by Sachim, who beat Driver by half a length, a head dividing the latter from Moonlight. Time—56 secs.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third Rs. 25. For Maiden Horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner, since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs.; Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br ec Ayrdale (late Anchronie) by Ayrshire—Circassette, 8st 12lbs ....Ebrahim 1
Mr J B's ch aus geldg Homer, 8st 3lbs ....Hoyt 2
Mr Martin's b aus m Alma, 9st 4lbs ....Johnson 3

BETTING: 4 to 1 on Ayrdale, 4 to 1 against Alma, and 10 to 1 against Homer.

The English colt caused delay at the post, and when the flag fell Homer went off with the lead, Ayrdale following with Alma last. At the three furlong-post Ayrdale went to the front and won by two lengths from Homer, Alma ten lengths off. Time—1 m. 8 1-2 secs.

THE LITTLE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs 25. For Maiden Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs.50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs.1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs and C. B.'s 21lbs.; Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

H H Aga Khan's br e m Peerless, 7st 11lbs ......Ebrahim 1
Mr J B's b e m Lily of the Valley, 9st 7lbs ...Greenhalgh 2

BETTING: 4 to 1 on Peerless and 4 to 1 against Lily of the Valley.

Peerless led from the start, and won by 1 1-4 length. Time—56 3-4 secs.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs, 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs,; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4 lbs.; of Rs. 2,5000, 8lbs.; of Rs. 3,500, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 7 lbs; Poines which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs, (accumulative). Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 8st 4lbs ....Chuggan 1
Mr S A W's b a p Advanee, 7st 13lbs ....Stuffy 2
Mr Hamood Aba Shaha's b a p Mutlag, 7st 7lbs...Hoyt 3
Mr B A Brendon's b co geldg Butcha by Merrylegs—cb mare, 8st 2lbs ....Ebrahim 0
Mr Baldrey's g a p Jackdaw, 7st 13lbs ....Kama 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch a p Muktar, 8st 10lbs......C B Mahomed 0
Captain H Purvis' b a p Advocate, 7st 10lbs...Lutchman 0
Messrs Barns and Hyde's b a p London, 8st 8lbs ...Greenhalgh 0
Mr C O'Gorman's b cb h Surprise, (Pedigree unknown) 6st 12lbs ....Native 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against London, 3 to 1 Muktar, 4 to 1 Conqueror and Butcha, 8 to 1 Mutlag, and 10 to 1 others.

There was some delay at the post, and when the lot were about to be let go, London got his head into the ropes, and being left at the post, took no part in the race. Coming up the straight Conqueror held a slight advantage, and won by 3-4 length from Advanee, Mutlag being half a length behind the latter for third place. Time—55 3-4secs.

THE NEW STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab horses landed since 1st August, 1898. Weight—W. A. Penalities—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs.; Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte, 7st 13lbs ....Hoyt 1
Mr Lyndon's b a p Nimrod, 7st 13lbs ....Ebrahim 2
Mr Abdul Reyman Amir's ch a p Defender, 7st 13lbs. ... Soda 3
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Shanghai, 8st 6lbs,..... Oomer 0
Mr H Visram's b a g Munwar, 8st 8lbs ..C B Mahomed 0
Mr E H Millard's Dark g a p Shogan, 7st 13lbs...Johnson 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor, 8st 9lbs........Heeroo 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Nimrod, 3 to 1 Munwar, 6 to 1 Defender, 8 to 1 Khaboor, 10 to 1 Bonaparte and others.

Shanghai got off badly, and at the bend, Nimrod was leading. A struggle ensued up the straight, and Hoyt on Bonaparte won cleverly by a length. Two lengths separated the second and third ponies. Time—1 min. 27 secs.

THE DESERT STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B. horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs.; Rs. 2,500, 8lbs.; Rs. 3,500, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs.; Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 50, 5lbs. (accumulative). Distance—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj, 8st 3lbs........Ebrahim 1
Mr Moochool Shah's b cb geldg Lachin by Tam O'Shanter—c b mare, 8st 2lbs........C B Mahomed 2
Capt Youngs br a geldg Topthorn, 8st 4lbs ...Khunoo 0

BETTING; 2 to 1 on Lachin, 2 to 1 against Mehraj, and 6 to 1 Topthorn.

Topthorn led affairs immediately, followed by Mehraj, with Lachin last. Four furlongs from home Mehraj was last, but entering the straight Ebrahim had the others beaten, and won a well judged race by half a length. Three lengths between second and third. Time—1 m. 58 secs.

THE JULY STAKES.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 75; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Hyde's b a p Nevermore, 9st 7lbs ....Ebrahim 1
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a d Investor, 8st 9lbs..Greenhalgh 2
Mr Syed Rahid's g a p Vaher Mahomed, 8st 3lbs ..Hoyt 3
Messrs G K and D D's ch a p Muktar, 9st 1lb...... ...C B Mahomed 0
Mr Goolam Hoosen Essajee's g a p Bismillah, 8st 3lbs .. Nama 0
Mr Fahad bin Saif's b a p Sheboob, 7st 8lbs ....Stuffy 0
Mr Thomas's b a p Kilwa, 8st ....Johnson 0
Mr Abdul Reyman Amir's b a p Quality, 8st 3lbs ..Soda 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Ajmere 8st 12lbs ....Heeroo 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 on Nevermore, 3 to 1 against Muktar, 4 to 1 Investor, 6 to 1 Quality, and 10 to 1 others.

The Favourite led nearly the whole way, and won by half a length. Time—1min. 28 secs.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 24.

As the plague is increasing the quarantine restrictions at the Shirol Road Railway Station are made harsher and absurdly arbitrary. Mr. Pherozeshaw Metha, the barrister, was to come here to conduct an appeal before the Council on the 17th. He applied to the Dewan from Bombay for quarantine passes for himself and his three servants. The passes were duly sent to him, and he sent his two servants to Kolhapur a day beforehand to make arrangements at the Dawk bungalow. When the servants came, it was reported to the Political Agent by the keeper of the bungalow. The servants were then required to be turned out from the bungalow, and were ordered to go to the Railway station, where the station-Master refused to allow them room. Then the Dewan drove to the Dawk bungalow and ordered the keeper to allow the servants to stay should they come back, and he further went to the station and sent them to the bungalow. They were ordered not to leave the premises, and a police sepoy was kept to keep a watch on them. The next day Mr. Metha arrived with his third servant, and found that instructions were wired to the officer in charge of the quarantine camp at Shirol Road station to detain the servant. Mr. Metha objected to this, and finally himself declined to proceed and ordered his carriage to be detached there. The Dewan was requested to allow the servant to proceed, but it was refused. Mr. Metha was dependent on a good Samaritan for food at Shirol Road till the return of the train in the evening and went back by it; his servants at Kolhapur were also sent by the same train. The poor Dewan gets the credit of all this, but he was really only obeying orders.

The letter you published from Sangli proved to be too sanguine. While it sung the tune of Sangli being free from plague, the epidemic there was actually carrying away many victims every-day, though they were shown as cases of simple fever. Two cases were imported from Sangli into Miraj, and the authorities there telegraphed to the Political Agent that Sangli had plague in it; and after some telegrams passed between the authorities concerned, the simple fever was admitted to be plague.

The Rajah of Kolhapur is gone out shikaring to a village, called Moochundi, towards Bijapur.

A few days back a letter was received by the Rajah here professing to have been sent by the "Rajah of Ramnagar," in the Nizam's State. It was stated in that letter that the brother of the Rajah of Ramnagar had alone left that place on account of some petty row, and it was understood that he was going to Kolhapur. The Maharajah of Kolhapur was therefore requested to find out this runaway prince and to receive him kindly and inform the Rajah of Ramnagar. Orders were accordingly given to report at once the arrival of such a prince. Last week the prince, Virvarma, arrived and was allowed through the quarantine camp, and the Durbar was prompt in carrying out all the instructions given by the Rajah of Ramnagar. Now, it is found out that the sender of the letter and the prince, Virvarma, are one and the same man, and criminal proceedings have been instituted against him in the Court of the City Magistrate charging him with the offence of cheating. The man's real name is said to be Vishnoo Chintaman Paranjpe and he is a resident of the Ratnagiri districts. No one knows whether there is such a place as Ramnagar and any Rajah there, but Vishnoo for a few days enjoyed the life of a prince, and is under police custody now.—The rains are very scanty and are needed for the crop, which has been suffering for the want of it.

It has been decided by the Accountant-General that the ex-Dewan, Mr. Meherjeebhoy, should serve the State one month before attaining his pension, and he is said to be coming here at the end of this month.

COAXING THE CAPITALIST.

UNDER this heading a correspondent of the "Capital" writes:—Private capital will not be attracted to India for investment in any new industries whatever when such are doubtful dividend-earners. And there are all kinds of influences at work to make many of our new industries—to the foreign capitalist, that is—anything but overpoweringly attractive. The Western capitalist knows very well that he can do much with his money, his energy, his resource—but most of all with his money. But he must stop in the West to do it. All hopes of political power—worth the name—all hopes of social advancement, titles, and many other toys for which men strive and wrestle for a whole lifetime, slip away from the capitalist who devotes his time and money to the East. A trumpery knighthood may make him vain in his dotage—a fitting reward, no doubt, for a man who, dreaming on such tinsel gewgaws, has been so criminally blind to his own worldly interests. There is no scope whatever in India for the great banker, the wealthy brewer, the brilliant lawyer, the powerful newspaper man, the eminent tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, potboy, ploughboy or thief. Lord Roberts, of all the soldiers of India, is the only man who up the Indian ladder has climbed to the pinnacles of the West. In India Mr. Joseph Chamberlain might have been a member of the Viceroy's Council—a mere minnow after all among the official Tritons. No more caustic comment could be made on the comparative littleness and unimportance of an Indian career at the end of the 19th century than the fact that Mr. Clinton Dawkins, specially sent out here to succeed Sir James Westland, resigns within a year to take up the senior partnership of a London banking house. It is lucky for Lord Curzon that he is only out here for five years, and will be comparatively a young man when he goes home. He may be trusted to be able to make up the leeway in English politics which he will infallibly have lost. The fact is, if we wish to attract, not only the money of the capitalist but the brain and energy of the capitalist to India, we must commence to efface the monopoly of the Bureaucracy in the highest posts of the administration. If we cannot do this, we shall to a great extent call for capital in vain, except on the old lines of State loans and Government securities.

THE TRAVANCORE AND PAMBAN RAILWAYS.

IT is reported that the work of constructing the Travancore and Pamban branches of the South Indian Railway is advancing steadily. In the matter of the re-survey of the Travancore Railway, the deviation has been completed up to its point of junction with the old line at the 24th mile and from this point the old line has been rechained as so far as the 35th mile. In addition, an alternative alignment for the portion of the diversion intervening between the Tambraparni river and the new site for the Ambasamudram Station, has been staked out. The country between the 28th and 31st miles was examined; and the point of crossing the Veranadi river already fixed, has been finally adopted, as it is found after careful inspection to be the most suitable Besides the above work, nearly six miles have been levelled. The Pamban branch is, for construction purposes, divided into two sections. The first section extends from Madura to Paramakudi, with the branch line to Sivagunga. Levelling work has been done over the greater portion of this section as also over the whole of the branch to Sivagunga. A detailed survey of the line between the main line and the Madura-Ramnad road at Tiruppachettu Junction has also been completed. The second section of the Pamban Railway extends from Paramakudi to Toni-Torai, the Pamban Reef and the island of Rameswaram. The survey having been completed, the party is now engaged in the preparation of plans and sections of the line to Toni-Torai. The survey of the Pamban Reef and line on the island of Rameswaram is about to be undertaken.

THE provision in the Military Works Bill, for new rifle ranges at Home for the Lee-Metford is an important item. Over 500 Martini ranges have been closed as unsafe with the new rifle, and less than 200 new ones have been acquired as yet.

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THE PERSIAN GULF.

ITS HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE in his recent lecture on the "Strategic Relation of Persia to British Interests" made a telling remark when he stated that, "If there ever was a British Lake in the world it was the Persian Gulf," and one that very aptly describes our interests there. Though the Persian Gulf is so close to India, very little seems to be known about it, and still less of the various ports which have lately been so prominently before the public in connection with the rumoured claims and intrigues of other nations.

The Gulf of Persia (Khalig al Fars) has been the scene of many a stirring incident during the last two or three centuries. It held the world-famed city of Ormuz, to which Milton refers, and to which merchants from every quarter of the globe resorted for trade. In Low's History of the Indian Navy there is a great deal of very interesting information about Ormuz (Hormuz). He states that in 1508 Alfonso d' Albuquerque, a great statesman and warrior, resolved "to make himself master of the island of Ormuz which his great military and political sagacity showed him would place the whole trade into India at his mercy." In 1514, on his third attempt he captured Ormuz and established Portuguese supremacy in the Gulf, which they kept until the place was taken by a combined force of British and Persians in 1622. Here William Baffin, the Arctic Navigator, met his death whilst piloting the fleet. The result to the British was that they drove a much hated rival from those seas and obtained a footing at

BUNDER ABBAS

for trade. Under Persian rule the once famous city of Ormuz declined, and now at the present day there is hardly a trace of its grandeur. The old Portuguese fort still remains on the island, a remnant of its former greatness. Within ten miles of the Island of Hormuz is the town of Bunder Abbas, formerly named Gombroon, but which Shah Abbas "the Great" after the defeat of the Portuguese at Ormuz named after himself the Port of Abbas. Bunder Abbas is fairly well sheltered by the islands of Hormuz and Kishen, both of which islands, as also the island of Larak, would be sure to be acquired by any foreign power with views of holding Bunder Abbas. The inhabitants here are nearly all Arabs with a few Persians and natives of India. There is a large import trade, most of which goes by caravan into the interior. The climate is extremely bad during the hot weather owing to the place being nearly surrounded by high mountains, but from November to April it is very pleasant. There is a British port office there now, and a good many steamers call there on their way up and down the Gulf. The high mountain of Jebel Ginao rises to a height of 7,690 feet sixteen miles inland, and might perhaps be made into a hill station for the hot weather. A telegraphic line could be laid from Jashak, which is only one hundred and twenty miles away, or still better the cable might be tapped close to, and Bunder Abbas brought into direct communication with India. Our influence should be strengthened here as elsewhere in the Gulf—and a telegraph office is one of the means of doing it,—the more especially as for naval purposes it is still the key of the Persian Gulf. It is administered by Persia, and there is a Persian Governor there.

BASIDU AND LINGU.

Not more than 60 miles from Bunder Abbas or the Island of Kishen is the new and small village of Basidu, belonging to the British. It would again become of the first importance if our squadron had to be strengthened in those seas. It has been practically abandoned since the abolition of the Indian Naval Squadron, the Military force having withdrawn as long ago as 1823. There is still about forty tons of coal originally sent up for the Indian Navy which has perished from old age, and there are the remains of the old warehouse and store rooms still to be seen. The gunboats up the Gulf occasionally make use of the place now for their rifle firing, otherwise it is not used. There is a narrow passage called Clarence Strait, between the island and the mainland—to Bunder Abbas—narrow, but quite safe if buoyed and easily defended by mines.

Lingu is the next town of any importance going up the Gulf. It is a pretty little town, backed by thick groves of date palms which give it a fresh and clean appearance. There is a native British Agent here and a Post Office. The Shaikh of Lingu was driven out by the Persians a short time ago, and they administer the country well now, but occasionally have to send to Bushire for their only "man of war," the "Persepolis," to enforce the law. Crossing the Persian Gulf, we now come to

BAHREIN,

a part of the coast once much frequented by pirates. They were at one time a terror to the peaceful trader, whom for a long period they robbed and murdered with impunity. Bahrein is noted all over the world for its pearl fisheries, its horses, and not so well, perhaps, for its asses, which are particularly large and handsome animals and up to any amount of work. Bahrein is on an island and is very fertile in most places owing to the numerous springs on the north part of the island which are very skilfully used for irrigation. The native agriculturist seems to have a natural aptitude for this work; everywhere in the Gulf he makes the limited supply of water he has work wonders by his knowledge of irrigation and by the manner he constructs watercourses to distribute it. A lot of lucerne grass is grown for forage, and there are very fine date plantations. The principal industry carried on during the hot weather is pearl fishing. In the cold weather the water is too cold for diving operations. Boats are then engaged in this work. The native diver goes down in four or five fathoms of water by means of a stone attached to a rope on which he stands. Divers can remain below the water up to three minutes, during which time they are busily employed filling up the basket they take down with them with oyster shells. The shell itself, apart from its chance of containing a pearl is of value for the nacre from which mother-of-pearl buttons, knife handles, etc., are made. The boats continue out for two or three months at a time, provisions being sent out to them. The shell is bought by the heap or boat-load, the buyer or seller not knowing what the shells may contain, and in this way the buying is a bit of a gamble. Banyas are the biggest traders here, and practically have the whole monopoly in their hands.

The Shaikh of Bahrein exercises jurisdiction over his own country. He is allowed a salute of five guns, and is the most important Shaikh in the Gulf. The Arab Shaikh dearly loves a salute, and they are extremely proud of being saluted. The Shaikh of Bahrein is a good specimen of the Arab gentleman, and is most courteous and polite to Europeans. Bahrein is under British protection, and there is a native British Agent there. There are no Europeans living at Bahrein now, but in former times the Portuguese had a fort there, the remains of which are still visible. There are some very peculiar mounds outside Bahrein and distant some seven or eight miles from the town, which are said to have contained stone coffins, which, according to tradition, were made by the Phoenicians of the Mediterranean Coast. Bahrein is also noted for its peculiar sub-marine springs, from which it receives its name. These are of fresh water, under the sea, the natives in some places having a fathom of salt water over them. The water can be obtained by putting down a hollow bamboo, when the fresh water will rise through it above the surface of the sea. There is one off Muharak Island about a quarter of a mile from the square fort—it is called by the natives Buj Mahir.

BUSHIRE.

Crossing the Gulf again nearly north of Bahrein we come to the Persian town of Bushire (Abu Shahr), the largest and most important town in the Gulf. It was taken by the British on the 10th December 1856, and held by them until the conclusion of peace with Persia in 1857. It has an imposing aspect from the sea, but on a nearer approach the visitor is most thoroughly disenchanted, as it consists of a heap of houses, mostly in the last state of decay and ruin, and is extremely badly built into narrow alleys between the houses and with no attempt at sanitation or lighting. The population are Persians, Persian Jews, Armenians, and a few Arabs—and there is a general air of neglect everywhere. There is a Persian governor and the usual crowd of officials. There are also a certain number of Persian soldiers stationed in the town, and living in very dirty and dirty-looking barracks. The British Residency stands on the south-west corner of the town, the under part being used as a post office and offices, but it has nearly been given up as a residence lately for a more suitable place at Sulzabad, some six miles away. All the Europeans live outside on the plain, their houses being fairly well built and commodious. Roads, however, are practically unknown in Persia, and even in Bushire there are none to speak of, and the deep ruts and rocks besetting the tracks make driving from one house to another after dark a journey with no mean risk attached to it. Bushire enjoys a good climate for seven months of the year, from October to May, but the hot weather is extremely trying owing to the damp heat, the wet and dry bulb of a thermometer often registering the same and the mercury rising to 96 ° F or both. Notwithstanding this, it is on the whole a healthy place to live in, and people do not appear to suffer greatly from fever or other complaints. There is a considerable trade done here with India and European ports—also to the interior,—the latter to Shiraz, distant about 180 miles off, camels and mules being used to carry the merchandise. Here as nearly everywhere on the coasts of Persia and Arabia there is a scarcity of water—and what there is at Bushire is very brackish, and to the new comer undrinkable. Outside the town fairly good water can be obtained, and it is brought into the town on mules. The people are so used to brackish water that they look on good water as a real luxury, and will drink it when obtainable in that light. There are the remains of a very old fort at Rishahr, seven miles from Bushire. Sir W. Ousely says that the Persian geographer, Hamdalla Caavini, who wrote in the 14th century, dates its foundation above 500 B.C. Coins and pieces of pottery are occasionally picked up, and it might repay an antiquarian to visit this spot. The Tangistani tribe are a few miles to the south of Bushire; they are a fighting class of men, and the Bushire natives hold them in fear. The Persians have never adequately punished them, and they it is who caused all the trouble during the last two or three years, as report said that they intended looting Bushire, and they were only held back by the knowledge of the British gunboats anchored off the town. Nearly all the Persians carry rifles, mostly sporting Martini Henri's with a belt containing cartridges round their waists—and they do not require much provocation to let them off. Blood feuds are common, and are carried on alongside Bushire to this day. Outside Bushire the chief Persian houses are surrounded by a high wall and built for defence. Bushire is the head-quarters of the Indo-Persian Telegraph Company, and there is a large staff of telegraph clerks there, and a great deal of work passes through their hands.

KUWEIT.

Leaving Bushire, and crossing the head of the Gulf, on the way to Kuweit, and distant 31 miles from the former place, we come to the island of Kharag, which was occupied by the British from 1838 to 1842, and again from 1856 to 1857. There is excellent water obtainable here, and this island is another position of importance to us—being on the direct route from Bushire to Bussorah, and to some extent commanding the head of the Gulf. It contains a population of about three hundred people, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing. It is under the Governor of Bushire. There is another old fort here, built by the Dutch in 1754. There is a large tomb on the island—the shrine of Mir Muhammad, a very conspicuous mark, and said to have been built over 500 years ago. Unfortunately there is no harbour—only an open roadstead, and the anchorage is not good. At the north-west end of the Gulf is Kuweit, a large Arab town, talked about as a terminus for a railway across to the Mediterranean. It is ruled by the Shaikh of Kuweit and is independent of everyone. The Turks claim that it is under their protection, but the British do not recognise them—nor does the Shaikh want it,—as they are a united and warlike tribe, and quite able to protect themselves from attacks by other tribes. The whole country around seems to be desert, and nothing but sand is discoverable behind and on both sides of the town, but a big trade is done with the Bedawans who bring horses and cattle from the interior, and who carry away in return dates, clothes, and arms. Horses are exported, but very few British vessels call there, the whole trade being carried on in country craft, some of the bugalows engaged being up to 300 tons burthen. A little north of this we come to the entrance of the Shatt-al-Arab, one of the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates. At the entrance, on the left bank, going up, is the small Turkish village of Fao, consisting of half-a-dozen huts and a telegraph station belonging to the Indo-Persian Telegraph Company. There is a Turkish fort in the vicinity which the Turks are exceedingly jealous of, but there are no guns in it, and as far as everyone is concerned, it is perfectly harmless. The side of the river here is Turkish, and the other Persian; and this being so, both nations use it to repudiate the various acts of piracy which during the last few years have been common on this part of the river. Indian bugalows going up to Bussorah with money on board to purchase a cargo of dates have been boarded by river pirates, the money stolen, and in some cases the crew murdered, and it has been a work of great difficulty to find out which side the robbers have come from. By stationing a British gunboat at Busreh, with orders to occasionally patrol the river, a stop has been put to these depredations, and in these matters the British assert their capability of looking after their subjects. The Turks, though they have a few gunboats at Busreh, find it more economical to let us do it. The Persians are not in a position to do anything, and are quite content to do nothing. Twenty miles below Busreh or Bussorah we come to Mahummerah, and from there on, both sides of the river belong to Turkey. The country on both banks is cultivated with rice and date plantations, and looks fresh and green, even in the hottest weather. There are a good many gardens with fruit trees, limes, and roses. The river water, though muddy, is sweet and good for drinking purposes, and is used by the Arabs for irrigating the land. There are no railways here, and trade does not appear to have much encouragement for the Turk. The Arabs complain that if they show too much cultivated ground they are heavily taxed, so that it does not pay them to cultivate more than is necessary for the use of themselves and their families. Beyond Mahummerah does not come into this article, being beyond the Persian Gulf, but the river is a grand one, and under British rule would be improved and trade doubled. At every place mentioned the British during the last two hundred years have made their power felt, and by the suppression of the slave trade alone, acting for the good of the whole world, have shown how well that power has been used.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT DOUGHTY succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 2nd Suffolk Regiment, vice Captain Thomson whose tenure is about to expire.

LIEUTENANT YOUNG, 1st Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed to the British Central African Rifles with the temporary rank of Captain.

THE War Office has approved the appointment of Lieutenants P. Lonsdale, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, and A. Saint Hill, 2nd Bottalion West Riding Rigiment, to the West African Regiment, and these officers will shortly proceed to Africa.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th July, 1899.

There will be Tent pegging, Jumping, and Heads and post practice on the Cooperage on Tuesday morning the 1st August, from 7 a.m.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for Recruits on Tuesday the 1st August, from 5-30 p m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE. COMMANDING B V A.

Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee to-morrow (Tuesday) the 1st August, at the Corps Club, at 6-45 p.m.

2. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery on Thursday next, the 3rd August, at the Corps Club, at 6-45 p.m

3. A Gunner W Osborn is appointed a Member of the Regimental Committee, for No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company.

By Order.
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Regimental Dance.—The first monsoon Cinderalla will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday, 5th August. Non-member's tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries and Committee.

Mess kit or evening dress.

Furthers particulars can be seen on the Notice Board at the Club.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE NATIVE SENIOR WRANGLER.

A CROWDED and enthusiastic meeting of the graduates and under-graduates of the Bombay University, as well as persons interested in education, was held, on Saturday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, the first native senior wrangler, Cambridge.

On the motion of Dr. MacDonald, Registrar of the Bombay University, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, was voted to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen, It is to me a matter of self-congratulation that, owing to the accident of my being the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, I have been called on to preside at this interesting meeting. We are met together to do honour to a distinguished Graduate of this University. It is but meet that the Vice-Chancellor should show his cordial co-operation in a proceeding which is both fitting and natural. Possibly the gentlenan, who is the personal object of our meeting, may not take such an exalted view of his achievements. But that is because Mr. Raghunath Purshotum Paranjpe is, as shown by his speech to the Majlis at Cambridge, of a retiring, modest disposition. We admire and respect his characteristic humility, but we feel that this is an occasion on which it would be to our shame were we not to join in offering our sincerest congratulations to one who is so closely connected with us, and who has obtained one of the highest distinctions in the educational world. The Viceroy, with gracious promptitude, telegraphed his congratulations to the College which has the proud honour of recording Mr. Paranjpe among its past students, a sister University has in public meeting repeated these congratulations; and it would indeed be a subject for regret if Mr. Paranjpe's Alma Mater held back or shrunk from joining in the universal feeling of pleasure and admiration of the talents and industry displayed in winning such a splendid degree as that of Senior Wrangler. Gentlemen, I have been recently looking at our University records to see the salient points in Mr. Paranjpe's career at the Bombay University, I find that he matriculated in the year 1891, when he was only 15 years old. He was the first of all the candidates. In the year 1892 he was the only candidate in the First Class at the Previous Examination. In the year 1893 he was again the only condidate in the first class in the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science. Again in 1894 he was the only candidate in the first class in the second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, and obtained the Sir James Fergusson Scholarship. And in the Intermediate Arts examination in 1895 he was first out of two candidates in the first class, winning the Gibbs Prize in Physics. That, indeed, is a career of which any student may well be proud. It was a career for which the Syndicate of the Bombay University selected Mr. Paranjpe in 1896 as the Government of India Scholar—a selection made from a list of candidates, some of whom had also distinguished careers. And that the Syndicate were justified in their selection is shown by the excellent degree recently taken by Mr. Paranjpe at the Cambridge University. In the general chorus of congratulations now being sung, some are due, I think, to the Syndicate for the wisdom of their choice in June, 1896, and some to the Government of India for their generosity in putting at the disposal of our Indian Universities these ample scholarships, which enable deserving students to proceed to Europe, and prosecute their studies at those ancient seats of learning—Oxford or Cambridge. Gentlemen, I have only one word more to say before we pass to the business proper of the meeting, and that will be addressed to the Under-Graduates of our University. I see that Mr. Paranjpe, in a letter to his old College, which has been published in the newspapers, has impressed upon the students the fact that an Indian is in no way inferior in intellect to an Englishman, and he hopes that his success may help some of them to follow out the logical consequences of this fact. Gentlemen, you and all of us here present may join in that hope. We trust that many students from our Indian Universities may continue to win distinctions at Oxford and Cambridge, and may come out Senior Wranglers or first class in the several faculties in which degrees are to be obtained. As an illustration, I may mention that we are watching with great interest the careers of the brothers, Cama, who not long ago proceeded to Cambridge (one of them being the Syndicate's selection for the Government of India scholarship), and who, I was delighted to see, have both won scholarships at St. John's College. But, gentlemen, let me also impress upon you two facts. One is that there has never been any question as to an Indian being perfectly equal to an Englishman in intellect. Mr. Paranjpe's proposition is merely due to his characteristic humility and to his modest desire to belittle his own success in comparison with what other students can do. Indeed, to take one out of many instances, I should say that a Konkani Brahmin in acuteness of intellect is superior to the average Englishman. The other fact which I would impress upon you is that intellect is not everything. Intellect does not govern the world. Character should be your aim. Therefore I cordially echo Mr. Paranjpe's hope, and I trust that many of you will follow in his footsteps, and be able to go to Oxford or Cambridge and there feel the wholesome influences of those ancient Universities, which will, I trust, send you back to your native land, not only the proud possessors of distinguished degrees, but with characters moulded so as to fit you, as loyal citizens, to do your duties in the walks of life which are open to you. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade next moved the first resolution: "That the following address be adopted and forwarded by the President to Mr. Paranjpe, B. Sc. (Bombay), B. A. (Cantab.), Senior Wrangler (1899), St. John's College, Cambridge":—Dear Sir,—We, the present and past students of the Colleges in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kolapur, Karachi and Bhownagar, are happy in giving expression to our feeling of hearty congratulations on the great success that you have attained in being one of the two Senior Wranglers for the year. You have thus achieved the highest educational distinction hitherto obtained at Cambridge by any Indian student. The Fergusson College to which you belong and the whole body of the University of Bombay highly appreciate the honour which your connection with them has secured to this country, and we hope that, inspired by your example, the coming race of our students will more and more achieve similar distinctions in the old seats of learning at Oxford and Cambridge. The generous words of appreciation expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy in congratulating the Fergusson College on this event reflect the feeling of satisfaction with which the English and the Indian public have everywhere heard this glad news, and this feeling was so spontaneous that Bengal, Madras, and other Provinces actually anticipated us in congratulatin ; you upon have what is regardedas a great national success, in which all the Provinces rejoice with the people of your own Presidency and College. What has heightened this sense of general satisfaction is the fact that you have resolved to devote all your great powers to the cause of education in this country during the best period of your life in connection with the Deccan Education Society of which you are a life member. We pray to God that He may give you health and long life, and make you a source of inspiration and a centre of beneficent influences to the present and future generations of students.

Mr. Justice Ranade remarked it was a matter of great gratification to them all that their present Viceroy was the first to express his joy at the success achieved by Mr. Paranjpe, and this, he (the speaker) considered, was one of the many kind acts of his Excellency which distinguished the commencement of his viceroyalty in this part of the country. Some people seemed to think that it was this single success that made them feel such great exultation. Speaking for himself he would say that it was not the fact of a single instance of success that gave him so much pleasure but the fact that it would induce other Indian students to try to gain equal success in future. It was twenty or thirty years ago that the Indian students began to think of finishing their education at the English Universities, and that tendency had during these years gained such a ground as to enable them to witness the great achievement attained by Mr. Paranjpe. The speaker then praised the determination of Mr. Paranjpe to stick to the plan of life sketched out by him some years ago, and concluded by saying that the students of the different colleges of this city had done well in meeting together that evening to express in a public manner the joy they felt at Mr. Paranjpe's success.

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, in seconding the proposition, said the success of Mr. Paranjpe was a matter of congratulation both to England and to India: to England, because of the noble, beneficent and wise policy which she had always followed in keeping the doors of her Universities open to them all; and to India, because their Government had for the last fifty years been pursuing a policy of advancing as much as possible the education of the country on the lines of Western civilization. He considered that the system of finishing education in England would prove beneficial not only to individuals but to the whole country.

The proposition was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta next moved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston for his graceful and sympathetic message to Mr. Paranjpe's father and the Fergusson College. He said before his Excellency Lord Curzon came out, many were the utterances and speeches made by him, which touched deeply the heart of this country. (Cheers.) Many of his utterances and speeches since his coming to India had also produced the same effect. One among them which had been received with the keenest enthusiasm and interest by the academical world in this country was perhaps the Convocation speech which he made as the Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The whole country had recognised the generosity and the perspicurous sense of that important speech, because it had blushed away all the sophistries which used to be placed before the country in condemning the higher education in this country as a failure. (Hear, hear). To that speech Lord Curzon had put the crown now. He ventured to say that all those speeches and utterances had been surpassed by the pithy but the most happy and the most graceful and sympathetic message which Lord Curzon wired to the Principal of the Fergusson College and the simple letter which he addressed to Mr. Paranjpe's father. (Cheers.) He wished to add a few words in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Justice Candy, who told them that the supremacy of the Indian intellect had been always recognised. But he (the speaker) remembered a time when Indians were supposed to be savages. (Laughter.) That superstition had not gone off yet even in some high quarters. The Indians had shown that they were not quite savages, as they were able to pass examinations creditably. It was said it was all very well to pass examinations, which required memory and not intellect. But he thought Mr. Paranjpe's success had shown that there was something more than memory in the Indian intellect. He concluded by expressing a hope that now that an Indian student had succeeded in obtaining the "blue ribbon" of Cambridge, another would be equally fortunate in seizing the "double first" of Oxford.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the resolution, said India had produced eminent mathematicians both in ancient and modern times. It was reserved for Mr. Paranjpe to show to the world that Indians could compete with Englishmen on their own ground and achieve brilliant success. Mr. Paranjpe was a genius. He thought mathematicians, like poets, were born, and not made, and Mr. Paranjpe was a born mathematician. Referring to Lord Curzon's sympathetic message, the speaker observed that his Excellency had shown such genuine sympathy for the teeming millions of India, that he felt sure that the best interests of India were placed in the best hands. (Applause).

The resolution was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarker proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting congratulates the Principal and the Professors of the Fergusson College on the brilliant and singular success achieved by one of their pupils at the last Cambridge Mathematical Tripos." He said it could not be gainsaid that Mr. Paranjpe's success was due to the care and influence exercised upon him by the Principal and the Professors of the Fergusson College to whom fifteen years ago the then Vice-Chancellar of the University paid a high compliment for their self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of higher education. It was, therefore, most appropriate that they should be congratulated upon the success of Mr. Paranjpe. The Principal and the Professors of the Fegusson College might well be proud of the honour which Mr. Paranjpe had attained, and let them all express the hope that the prestige they had obtained on account of Mr. Paranjpe's success might still be increased by similar successes in future. (Applause).

Professor O. V. Muller seconded the resolution. He said he had the honour to be the only Wrangler at present in Bombay. Principal Hathornthwaite, the Hon'able Mr. Birdwood, Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. James Jardine were the sum and total of Wranglers in Bombay. They had now left the city, and the speaker himself and Mr. Paranjpe had only remained in the field. Professor Muller then proceeded to describe the hard work entailed upon the students and the mental and bodily strain they had to undergo before they came out successful as senior wranglers. He heartily congratulated the promoters of the Fergusson Collage on the success achieved by their former pupil.

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman exhorted the Indian students to do such credit to their Universities as to raise their fame and put them on a level with the sister universities in Europe.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, afterreturning his thanks, said he had just signed the telegram to the Viceroy, containing the terms of the resolution that had been passed at the meeting. He also stated that several letters and telegrams had been received from colleges and institutions up-country, sympathising with the objects of the meeting. He expressed the pleasure that it had given him to attend the meeting, which had been a remarkable one in every respect, and with regard to Mr. Mehta's concluding remarks he would merely state that he was thankful that he had had no experience of that prehistoric age, when, according to his aged and venerable friend, Mr. Mehta, Indians were regarded as savages. [Loud laughter and applause.]

The meeting was then dissolved.

The following letter has been received by the Principal of the Fergusson College from the Bishop of Calcutta:—

The Palace, Calcutta.

My dear Sir,—I have hesitated a long time—perhaps too long—about addressing you, lest I should seem to claim a representative character which does not legitimately belong to me. But I am a Cambridge man, and as such, I would venture to offer you my most hearty congratulations upon the honour done not to your College alone but to India as a whole by your distinguished pupil, Mr. R. P. Paranjpe. The pleasure with which his success has been received, as the newspapers show, by his contemporaries at Cambridge is a happy illustration of the growing sympathy—so welcome to your heart as to my own—between the peoples of Great Britain and of India.—I have, &c,

J. E. C. CALCUTTA.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli		0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	14
Total	9	8	110
Same date, last year, 1898.	13	7	80

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	2	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	13
Total	7	7	108
Total plague deaths to date	47,017	41,041	
Same date last year	9	12	10

CHOLERA.

Attacks 2
Deaths 2

GOVERNMENT PLAGUE RESEARCH LABORATORY.

We are desired to inform our readers that the work of the above laboratory having increased beyond the capacity of Kushru Lodge, the institution has been removed to old Government House, Parel, which has been fitted up for the purpose by the Government of India. All communications intended for the laboratory, should, therefore, in future, be addressed to Parel and not to Mazagon as at present.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

FULL TEXT.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

19. THE policy of re-opening the mints at some future date to silver stands on a different footing when urged by those who look forward to an international agreement and consider that there is reasonable hope of such an agreement within a limited period. Such persons, unlike those above referred to, aim directly at a stable exchange between India and the United Kingdom, and advocate delay only in order that an international agreement may be reached. With regard to this anticipation, we confine ourselves here to stating that the negotiations of 1897 with France and the United States of America having proved fruitless, no fresh proposals, so far as we are aware, have been, or are being, made by any of the Governments concerned.

20. The main proposal that the Indian mints should be re-opened forthwith to the unrestricted coinage of silver has been supported by witnesses on various considerations, one of which is that "a low rupee and a low exchange" encourage the export trade on which India's prosperity depends, and that an "arbitrarily enhanced" rupee discourages exports. It is urged that encouragement would best be given to exports by a reversion to the system of open mints, so that the rupee in exchange would againcoincide with the gold price of silver, with the result that an end would be put to the unfair advantage which the present system is held to give to the silver-using competitors of India, and which (according to this view) the effective establishment of a gold standard would perpetuate. Great stress is laid by the advocates of open mints upon the burthen imposed on the export trade of India by stringency in the Indian money market, which they attribute to the closing of the mints, and represent as likely to increase under the present system of closed mints. It is admitted generally by the advocates of open mints that the benefits which would accrue to India from restoring the silver standard would probably lead to difficulties on the part of the Indian Government; but it is urged that these difficulties would be temporary only, and that they could be met either by borrowing or by increased taxation, including import and export duties.

21. Dealing first with the question of discount rates, it will be sufficient to remark that the anticipations of increasing stringency have not been verified during the recent busy season. Whereas the minimum rate of the Bank of Bengal was 10 per cent. on 6th January 1898, rising on 24th February to 12 per cent. (at which figure it stood until 27th April 1898), and did not fall below 10 per cent. until 16th June 1898, the rate for the busy season of 1898-99 has never exceeded 7 per cent., and this though the total volume of India's seaborne foreign trade exceeded Rx. 210,000,000 in 1898-99, as against (under) Rx. 199,000,000 in 1897-98.

22. While it may be questioned whether banking arrangements in India might not with advantage be strengthened and adjusted to the growing requirements of Indian trade, we cannot doubt that one of the main causes of the stringency of 1897-98 was the reversal (necessitated by the exceptional circumstances of India at the time) of the relations of the Government of India and the money market in the autumn of 1897. In ordinary years the Government is able, through the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, to place large sums at the disposal of the money market throughout the autumn and winter. Thus, during the last four months of 1894, the bills and transfers sold by the Secretary of State amounted to Rx. 8,052,000; in 1895, for the same period of the year the amount was Rx. 9,888,000; in 1896 the amount was Rx. 6,056,900. But in 1897, owing to the depletion of the balances of the Government of India, brought about by expenditure on famine relief and military operations and by failing revenue, the Secretary of State was unable, from 1st September to 15th November, to offer bills or transfers for sale, and was compelled to purchase drafts on India for Rx. 1,000,000. Thus, during the last four months of 1897, the amount placed at the disposal of the Indian money market in the Presidency towns in consequence of the remittance transactions of the Government was only Rx. 332,700, or Rx. 5,724,200 less than the year before.

23. It must not be forgotten that high discount rates were not unknown in India under the system of open mints; for example, the Bank rate reached 12 per cent. in April 1890 (in which year the rate did not fall below 10 per cent. from 10th February to 24th April), while in 1889 12 per cent. was quoted continuously from 21st February to 28th March, the rate not falling below 10 per cent. from 17th January to 11th April of that year.

24. We come next to the suggestion that the present system of closed mints handicaps India in her industrial competition with countries on a silver standard.

Of such countries China may be taken as the type, and it is said that the greater fall in (say) the London exchange with China as compared with the fall in the exchange with India stimulates exports from China which compete with exports from India, and also stimulates native production in China to the disadvantage of Indian imports into China; and that in this way India is placed at a disadvantage, and that the disadvantage to India is increased when an actual rise occurs in the Indian exchange.

It is explained that a fall in the price of silver is necessarily accompanied by a fall in the China exchange, that the producer in China consequently receives a higher silver price in respect of the same gold price, whilst wages and the other factors in the cost of production do not increase in the same proportion; that production in China becomes more profitable and is therefore stimulated; that, on the other hand, if the Indian exchange does not fall to an equal degree, the Indian producer does not receive this stimulus, and, if the Indian exchange rises, the producer in that country receives a lower rupee price, while wages and the other factors in the cost of production do not proportionately diminish; that the Indian producer does not receive the same profit as before, and that production is therefore checked.

This aspect of the question was considered by Lord Herschell's Committee, and the conclusions at which they arrived will be found in paragraph 27 of their report. They expressed the opinion that, even if we assume the argument as to a stimulus or check to production to be sound, the effect of each successive fall in exchange must be transitory, and could only continue until circumstances have brought about the inevitable adjustment. In this opinion we concur, and evidence has been laid before us which shows that prices and wages have risen in China since silver has fallen in price and the local copper currency has appreciated in terms of silver.

25. Lord Herschell's Committee examined the statistics of Indian exports for a series of years, and came to the conclusion that, "although one may be inclined, regarding the matter theoretically, to accept the proposition that the suggested stimulus would be the result of a falling exchange, an examination of the statistics of exported produce" (from India) "does not appear to afford any substantial foundation for the view that in practice this stimulus, assuming it to have existed, has had any prevailing effect on the course of trade; on the contrary, the progress of the export trade has been less with a rapidly falling than with a steady exchange."

We need not quote the statistics of the export trade to which that Committee called attention, but we desire to state that we have been unable to find any statistical support for the theory that exports are largely and permanently stimulated by a depreciation of the standard of value, resulting in a fall in the exchange.

The statistics of the Indian export trade since the mints were closed to silver might have been expected to throw light on this portion of the question, but their value for this purpose is much diminished by the special disturbing influences to which that trade has been subjected during the last six years.

The closing of the Indian mints, the cessation of the purchases of silver by the United States of America, the consequent fall in the price of silver, and the apprehension to which it gave rise, undoubtedly disturbed the course of trade for a time, and when recovery to more normal conditions might have been expected, India was affected by war, famine, and plague, and its finances were so seriously embarrassed that the drawings of the Secretary of State were largely reduced, and loans of unusual magnitude were raised in London on account of the Government of India. The exports from India were largely reduced in 1897-98. In the following year (1898-99) there was a marked recovery; the drawings by the Secretary of State were unusually large; and a substantial sum in gold was brought to the Indian Treasury.

26. For convenience of reference we give in this place the figures of gross exports from India in the 12 years from 1887-88 to 1898-99.

Year.	Exchange.	Silver, per oz.	Exports of Merchandise.	Year.	Exchange.	Silver, per oz.	Exports of Merchandise.
	d.	d.	Rx. (000 omitted).		d.	d.	Rx. (000 omitted).
1887-88	16·898	44 5-8	90,471	1893-94	14·547	35 5-16	106,448
1888-89	16·379	42 7-8	96,978	1894-95	13·101	28 15-16	108,815
1889-90	16·566	42 11-16	103,397	1895-96	13·638	29 7-8	114,263
1890-91	18·089	47 11-16	100,136	1896-97*	14·451	30 3-4	103,914
1891-92	16·733	45 1-16	108,036	1897-98*	15·351	27 9-16	97,537
1892-93	14·985	39 13-16	105,536	1898-99	15·978	26 15-16	112,723

* Famine years.

For the reasons we have stated in the preceding paragraph, we hesitate to draw any positive conclusion from these figures, but they afford no support to the theory that large exports are incompatible with a rise in the rate of exchange.

27. In this connexion we wish specially to notice the very important Tea Industry of India and Ceylon which certain witnesses stated to be seriously threatened by competition with China tea produced in a country on a silver basis. We recognise the large capital invested in the tea estates, and that their maintenance is of vital importance to the many Europeans and natives employed therein. It was represented to us that the profits of the producers of Indian and Ceylon tea had been affected by the recent rise in the Indian exchange; that although this diminution of profit could not immediately affect the total export of tea from gardens already in existence, or the increase from gardens in process of formation and about to come into bearing, it would tend to diminish the extension of cultivation and thus prevent the export of tea from increasing to the extent to which it would otherwise have done.

We do not doubt that the recent rise in the Indian exchange temporarily diminished the profits of the producers of tea, just as the previous fall had temporarily increased them; but, as we have already said, we see no reason to suppose that the strength of the competition of China tea will be permanently increased by the fact that China is on a silver basis. So far there is no evidence to show that the exports of China tea have appreciably increased, and there is evidence to show that the rise in Chinese wages and general prices has at least begun to take effect.

It appears to us that the permanent interests of the tea gardens of Ceylon and India will be promoted rather than injured when their operations are carried on under the same standard of value as exists in the countries to which their produce is exported.

We find that this question of the competition of China with Indian tea was specially considered by the Government of India in 8892, before the Indian mints were closed to silver, in connexion with a memorial on the subject from the Darjiling Planters' Association. The views of the Government of India on the subject are contained in a letter to the Honorary Secretary to the Association, dated 12th October, 1892, and printed at pp. 176-77 of the Minutes of Evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee. The following extract from that letter contains a summary of the views which the Government of India expressed at that time:—

"To sum up, the Government of India are of opinion —(1.) That a country, as a whole, makes no gain in its international trade by a depreciation of its standard, since the extra price received for its exports is balanced by the extra price paid for its imports.

(2,) That the producer of an article of export may make a temporary and unfair gain from depreciation of the standard, at the expense of his employes and of other persons to whom he makes fixed payments.

(3.) But that this gain, while not permanent, is counterbalanced by a tendency to over-production and consequent reaction and depression, by a liability to sudden falls in price as well as to rises, and by the check to the general increase of international trade which necessarily results from the want of a common standard of value between countries which have intimate commercial and financial relations."

We are unable to find that anything has occurred since the closing of the Indian mints to silver to throw doubt on the soundness of the views expressed in 1892 by the Government of India.

28. As regards the argument that a low exchange stimulates exports and discourages imports, it is further to be observed that whatever advantages attach to a low exchange should be increased, by parity of reasoning, by a still lower exchange; and it has accordingly been represented to us that it is a falling exchange which stimulates exports. But, as regards the ultimate limits of beneficial fall, we have failed to discover at what precise point, if at all, the advocates of this view would hold that the alleged advantages of a falling exchange cease.

29. To re-open the Indian Mints to silver without an international agreement would necessarily result, according to all past experience, in renewed instability of the exchanges between India and gold-standard countries. It is generally recognized that fluctuations of exchange constitute an obstacle to international trade, the true interests of which are to be sought in a stable monetary par of exchange. Since over four-fifths of India's seaborne foreign trade is with gold-standard countries, it follows that the balance of advantage is heavily in favour of stability of exchange with gold standard countries; and accordingly, considered by itself, the instability of exchange which must be anticipated from re-opening the Indian Mints to silver, is a powerful argument against taking the step.

30. So far we have considered the matter solely from the standpoint of trade; and the above remarks will have indicated our conclusion that, even apart from considerations primarily affecting the Government of India, it is not in the permanent interests of India that her foreign commerce, over 80 per cent. of which is with gold-standard countries, should be hampered by the restoration of silver monometallism. This conclusion is strengthened by considerations affecting the Government of India, which is the representative of the general interests of India. Apart from certain large payments in India (such as the pay of British soldiers serving in that country), the rupee total of which payments is regulated by the sterling exchange, the Secretary of State for India has now, under normal conditions, to meet obligations in England amounting annually to between 17 and 18 millions sterling. In order to make these payments, the Government of India raises taxation in rupees, and would thefore be seriously affected by the re-opening of the mints to silver. It is impossible to foretell what would be the actual effects of this step on exchange. But a drop even to 1s. (which is about 2d. above the present bullion value of the rupee) would, on a moderate estimate, increase the necessities of the Government of India by at least Rx. 10,000,000 gross, against which might be set some possible increase of revenue, leaving an increase of at least Rx. 7,000,000. This sum exceeds the total excise revenue of India by Rx. 1,500,000, exceeds the total stamp revenue by Rx. 2,160,000, and is nearly four times the total yield of the Indian income tax. An increase of expenditure to this extent would not only absorb the whole of the present surplus—which is the result of an increase in taxation imposed since 1886 principally to meet exchange difficulties—but would also necessitate further taxation. As regards an increase of taxation, Lord Northbrook has expressed the opinion (Q. 8,407) that, while it would be possible, "it would be in the highest degree unwise, both in respect of the trade of India, the welfare of the people of India, and I will go so far as to say the security of the Indian Empire." Concurring as we do in this opinion, which has been supported by the independent testimony of other distinguished administrators of India, we must add that the Government of India would not be justified in assuming that, with the mints re-opened to silver, the fall of the exchange to a shilling is the greatest fall which they might be called upon to face either immediately or at a future time.

31. It has been urged before us that, so long as the rupee is current at a value considerably above that of the silver which it contains, there is serious risk of counterfeit coins in silver of standard fineness being manufactured and put into circulation. This subject has engaged the attention of the Government of India; and in a despatch dated 12th January 1899 (more than five and a half years after the closing of the mints), they express the opinion that there is no evidence of such counterfeiting on any appreciable scale. We see no doubt the correctness of that opinion; nor does the experience of other countries, in which silver coins circulate at an enhanced value, suggest any other conclusion.

32. In view of the considerations which we have stated, we concur with the Government of India in their decision "not to revert to the silver standard."

III.

THE PRINCIPLE OF A GOLD STANDARD.

33. At the present time, the practical alternative to silver monometallism is a gold standard, that is to say, gold as the measure of value in India, either with a gold currency or with a gold reserve.

34. We have already referred to the fact that over four-fifths of the foreign trade of India is with gold-standard countries, and that for this reason it is desirable that India should have the same measure of value as those countries. Regard being had to the supremacy of gold in international commerce, the change to a gold basis has been represented to us by Professor Marshall (Q. 11,815) as "like a movement towards bringing the railway gauge on the side branches of the world's railways into unison with the main lines." This consideration directly relates to facilitating interchange of commodities.

35. A further and certainly not a less important consideration for a country like India is that an established gold standard is the simplest and most effective means of attracting capital. The need of India for foreign capital is indisputable, and this need is partly of a temporary and partly of a permanent character. For climatic reasons, India is essentially a country of seasonal trade; she has a busy season and a dull season, though the tendency of late years has been to diminish the disparity and to exhibit approximation to a more uniform average within each year. From this seasonal character it follows that the demand for money is much greater for one part of the year than for the other. In the busy season there is a brisk demand for temporary advances to move the crops; in the dull season money is in little demand. The distinction is shown in an extreme form by the facts of the money market in 1897-98, when there was a seasonal variation indiscount rates of no less than seven per cent., and the fluctuations were even greater in 1889 and 1890. In order to diminish the risk to Indian commerce of a recurrence of such stringency, and in order to reduce the average rate charged for the local use of money, the sound policy is to attract capital to India from the gold-standard countries which have capital to lend, and this can best be achieved by a gold standard and a stable exchange. Moreover, it is in many ways as important that money should be able to flow out of a country without depreciation, when it is no longer in relative demand there, as that it should flow in when required. A gold standard is, in our opinion, the only means by which, under present conditions, these benefits can be secured.

36. The natural resources of India are beyond question, as also is the need for their development. In order to develope and reap the benefit of her resources, India requires, and must long continue to require, foreign capital. Such foreign capital can only be drawn from the gold-standard countries; and the capital of these countries can only be attracted by a moderate rate of interest or profit on condition that the investor is satisfied that there is not likely to be a fall in the sterling exchange. We have had the valuable testimony of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild (Q. 11,853) that British capital would be at once forthcoming if the British investor knew that there was a fixed rate of exchange between the two countries. We attach great importance to his argument in favour of a gold standard for India.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

On objections to Commissioner's Special Report.

930-241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and others vs P C H Snow—Crawford B and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

19578-98—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vizpal vs Narrondas Purmanandas—A F Turner.

22005-98—Mohomedalli Moolla Tyabjee vs John Cambell—Smetham Bland and Noble.

22003 98—Mohomedalli Moolla Tyabjee vs E Sturn.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

965—R and S for paupers—Sitaram Luxuman and others vs China and others—Sorabjee and J.

975—Thakurdas D and Co—Dhun Cooverbai vs The Advocate General and others—Shamrao and P.

994—C and V for pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Bai Rehmanbai and others—Hiralal M and M.

996—Wadia and G—Bai Dhunbaijee and others vs Natha Kirra and others—Payne G and S.

1006—Payne G and S—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hoosein Lari vs Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abdool Cassum Kazran and others—Edgelow G and W.

1008—Bicknell M and M—Hajee Mya Abdoola Hajee Miya Ahmedkhan Suwani and another vs Shaik Hoosein bin Goolam Mohidin Rogay—Craigie L and O.

1009 Mathubhai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonjee vs Ramdas Thakersey and another—Payne G and S.

1012—Ardeshir H and D—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Sooleman Hajee Soomar and another—Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

689-98—Framjee and D—Nawab Mohomed Kamal Khan vs Chandulal Khooshalljee and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

269-98—Payne G and S—Rustomjee Byramjee vs Cawasjee Sheriarjee Gandy—Nanu and H.

442-98—Wadia and G—Pershotum Sewjee vs Khatau Dedhen and others—Baisunker and K.

189-96—Matubhai and J—Purbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow G w and C M & M

299-96—B V N Kirtikar—Wasudeo Ballajee vs Narayen Bhau and others—In person and K B M

623-95—Chitnis M and M—Krishnanath Sitaram Domote vs Madon Maroba and others—Pestonjee R and K, M and J and in person.

463-464-98—Payne G and S—Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy vs Esmailbhoy Peerbhoy and others—Thakurdas D C and H. In person.

202-97—Pestonjee R and K—Dhunbaijee and another vs Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook—Thakurdas D C and H.

150-98—Payne G and S—Khoja Fazul Essa and another vs Rahimtoolabhoy Somejee and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

14-98—Hiralal M and M—Adhibai alias Ladkibai vs Champabai and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Judgement.

350-98—Daphtary and F—Kuverjee Heerjee vs Goswami Shri Girdhar Laljee T Maharaj Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

306-98—Ardeshir and H and D—Dalloobhoy Hassum and others vs Vally Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

458-97—Craige L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J.

559-98—Payne G and S—Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel vs Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy Patel and others—Wadia & G.

381-98—M A Vakil—Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy vs Ganda Harjee and others—Daphtary and F.

585-98—Smetham B and N—Colin Gordon vs Jagojee Hantra and another—Dikshit and D.

249-98—In person—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thakersey Gelia and others—Payne G and S.

305-97—Tyabji D and C—Chatoorbhojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others.

449-97—Tyabjee D and C—Chatoorbhojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas—Wadia and G.

602-98—Payne G and S—Edulji Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shewjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.

308-97—Roughton and B—Raja Lachmondas Radha Kesson vs Noor Mahomed Joosub and others Thakurdas D and C.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dorabjee and D, and K and S.

437-97—Craigie L and O Vullubdas Moveliabar vs Chandoolal Icharam—Mathubai and D.

266-99—Nanu and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hunsraj—M and Virjee.

267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdoolally—Tyabjee D and Co.

268-99—Payne G and S—Yeshwantabai and others vs Padamsi Govind—Mansuklal D and J.

269-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Vithaldas Mawjee vs Ladhibai and others—Bhaishanker and K and P G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Trial of Priliminary Issue.

4-99—Daphtary and Ferreira—Hassum Samuel Kehimkar vs Supprabai and Sarabai—Payne G and S.

11-99—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Bai Rambai—Magonlal and Co. Part heard.

682-98—Little and Co—Walibai vs Tejpal Visram and another Nanu and H.

Testamentary Suits.

1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowjee Dharamsey vs Nemchand Madanjee and others—Bicknell M and M and K B Mehta.

22-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Smetham B and N, Crawford and Co, B M and M, and K B Mehta.

35-98—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.

37-98—M H Khan—Abdul Cadur Valljee vs Abdul Hoosein—Dikshit and D.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Lukshmibai—Smetham B and N.

245-92—Captain and V—Luximibai and others vs Hana Dhanajee—Sorabjee and J.

110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

515-98—B V N Kirtikar—Karssundas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmahomed—M L Shroff.

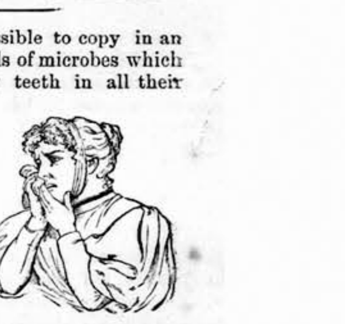
594-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hemraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsey Waljee and others—Nanu and H and Craigie L and O.

For Consent Decree.

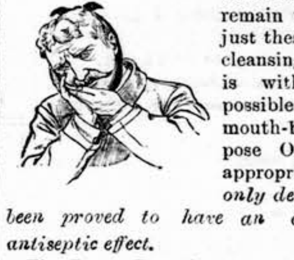
418-98—Madhawji Virji—Madhawjee Girdhur vs Kanjee Liladhur and another—Chitnis M and M.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE



It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 20).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation for the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Flinders Petrie who goes every winter to "spoil the Egyptians" of their prehistoric remains, has opened his usual exhibition in University College. The relics are chiefly from twenty miles of old cemeteries along the western desert from Hu to Dendereh, and range from the prehistoric to the Roman period. The chief discovery of the year is the Libyan settlements in Egypt at the close of the middle kingdom about 2,400 B.C. The Libyan graves are shallow circular pits about 4ft. across and 2ft. deep. In these "pan" graves the bodies lie in a contracted position, as in prehistoric graves, but not all in the same direction.

The Libyan pottery is partly identical with that of the XII. Egyptian dynasty and partly red or black like the prehistoric, but of other forms. The Egyptian pottery, and heads of these graves is XII. Dynasty, and fixes the age of the Libyan invasion. The fronts of animal skulls for example, oxen, sheep, goats, daubed with red and black paint, were also found in the cemeteries. In some graves over 100 were found together. The backs of the skulls were cut away so that they could be hung up like the Greek bucrania, which probably originated in Libya. The prehistoric Egyptians who were mainly of Libyan race, also had the custom of hanging up skulls over the doorways of buildings. Professor Petrie remarks that native plunderers have destroyed many Egyptian cemeteries last winter to get objects for tourists, and thus "perishes the history of 7,000 years while transient politicians disagree."

M. Doyen, the celebrated French surgeon, has applied the cinematograph to recording in the most complete manner all the phases of an operation. His method, which will be of great use to students of surgery, was recently demonstrated at Kiel University before the Prince of Monaco. Professor Von Esmarch and others. We have more than once suggested that the cinematograph would also be useful in teaching the dramatic art, and it would also serve in dancing or athletic exercises. Indeed, there is a large number of uses before it.

MM. Joffroy and Lerveaux have compared the alcohols of industry, for example, beetroot alcohol with natural alcohols like rum or cognac, and find that in point of toxicity there is not much to draw between them. Their opinion is that badly tasting alcohols, contrary to the common opinion, are, if anything, little more poisonous then rectified alcohols.

M. Perrier, in a recent communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, maintains that the true round pearl is not the result of an accident, as some hold, but of a parasite. Some pearls are formed by the oyster coating intrusive bodies, such as grains of sand, insects, or even small fishes with nacre, but these are not the true pearls which are always generated, not between the mantle and the shell, but at any part of the body of the animal, and do not adhere to the shell. The true pearl begins in a bag of mucilaginous liquid, which becomes cartilaginous, and deposits concentric layers of pearl. The heart of a pearl thus made contains a little of the mother-liquid and the remains of parasites, which are of different kinds. It seems probable, therefore, that the pearl is a result of the oyster trying to eliminate the parasitic malady.

According to Dr. Apostoli, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, electric currents of high frequency are a good remedy for arthritism. They medicate the cells of the body, regulating and promoting the nutrition.

Lord Kelvin's warning about the possible exhaustion of oxygen in the atmosphere and consequent extinction of life, which was fully explained in "Cassell's Magazine" last year, has probably led Mr. Gerald Stoney, B. A., to investigate the subject more closely, and his results appear in the "Philosophical Magazine." He shows that a layer of water (hydrogen and oxygen) 8ft. 8in. deep on the earth's surface contains as much oxygen as the atmosphere that covers it. Again, the rocks and earth of the land contains at least 40 per cent. of oxygen, and the same depth of land will, therefore, contain as much or more oxygen than the above it. In shot a layer of the terrestrial surface 9ft. thick has as much oxygen as the atmosphere. If the crust is not less than 17 miles thick and contains the same proportion of oxygen throughout it must have 10,000 times more oxygen than the atmosphere.

The efficacy of birds in destroying weeds is illustrated by the article "Birds as Weed Destroyers" in the U. S. Yearbook of the Department of Agrirculture for 1898. A million weeds can exist on a single acre. A plant of purslane throws 100,000 seeds in autumn, which if unchecked would yield ten billion plants in the spring of the third year. A saving of 1 only per cent. in field crops through destruction of weeds represented 1n million dollars for the United States in 1893. The chief American seed birds are horned larks, blackbird, cowbirds, meadow larks, doves, quail, finches, and sparrows. The tree sparrow of Iowa consumes about 875 tons of weed seed annually. Goldfinches, grosbeaks, and the native sparrows are considered the best weed birds. Native American sparrows are better than English sparrows because they do not eat fruit and grain, only seeds of weeds. The American goldfinch prefers thistle ragweed and dandelion, but also eats the wild sunflower seed. Some 50 species of American birds eat the seed of more than 60 species of weeds. Our own goldfinch is said to be disappearing from England.

The "kea" or sheep-eating parot according to Dr. Truby King in the "Leisure Hour," does not necessarilly prefer the kidney fat of the seep, but gets a firm footing on the back over the region of kidneys. For the same reason it likes to attack double-fleeced sheep.

The "Anglo-American," a recent American magazine has an article by Dr. S. H, Emmens of Argenturum fame on the "Reasonableness of Transmutation." It contains a good deal about early attempts to make gold, especially that of M. Tiffereau, who, by the way, has presented Dr. Emmens with a specimen of the gold he made at Guadalajara in 1847. Incidentally Dr. Emmens relates the history of his offer to contribute £100,000 toward a fund for Antarctic research. The offer, it may be remmembered was made to the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, the Academie des Sciences, Paris, and the Academies of Sciences of Berlin and St. Petersburg. Only two of these learned and polite bodies (the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society) acknowledged the offer; and only one, the Royal Geographical Society, sent a reply declining it.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the well-known American anthropologist, of the University of Pennsylvania, has presented his collection of books and manuscripts relating to American Indian language to his University. It embraces about 2,000 volumes and 200 volumes of pamphlets.

In the *Bulletin International* of the Cracow Academy, M. P. Rudski applies the well-known problem of the elastic sphere under given surface-tractions to calculate the radial displacements of the earth's surface under the weight of ice-caps. There are strong reasons for believing that during the glacial period large areas of land were submerged, which at the present time are at considerable altitudes above the sea-level, and Mr. Rudski's object is to test whether these displacements of the shore-line can be accounted for by the distortion of the earth due to circumpolar ice, assuming the total quanitity of water on the earth's surface to be constant. M. Rudski considers the test case of uniform ice-caps extending down to latitude 60 deg., and he assumes the rigidity of the earth to be the same as that of steel. The deformations are different according to whether glaciation exists about one or both poles, the depressions at the poles being respectively 347·1 and 497·8 metres for an ice-cap 2,000 metres thick. Moreover, with bipolar glaciation the displacement of the shore at the edge of the ice-caps is negative, while with unipolar glaciation it is positive but smaller. In either case, supposing fiords to extend inwards into the ice-caps, the shore displacements towards the centre of the caps would be positive.

The method suggested by Kruger and Biesalski, and described in Acta, is attracting much attention in Germany, and a long article on the subject is contributed to the "Photographische Mitteilungen" (1st June issue, P. 173) by the above-mentioned gentlemen. They point out that when the prevailing illumination of a scene is substantially monochromatic the carbon print on a coloured ground will render the subject with truth, a scene in the photographic dark-room being mentioned as a theoretical illustration and a very red sunset as a case in point, within the range of ordinary work. In illustration, a scene at the forge printed by collotype on a red ground is issued with the "Mitteilungen." The technical details we give in the place mentioned are supplemented by a suggestion that occasionally a glycerine bath must be used to render the gelatine-coated transfer paper less brittle than it would otherwise be. By using a carbon tissue which is not a pure black, such, for example, as the warm black of the Autotype Company, a wide range of delicate combination tints in the fainter gradations can be obtained, and the bearing of this fact on the pictorial aspect is discussed in the paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain J McKay, cleared on Saturday last, for Karachi, in ballast.

The s s Murex, 2,323 tons Captain E Halliday, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo.

The s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Bangkok, 11th July, via Singapore, with a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced fine weather with very little rain. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 27th July, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col Pearson, Lieut-Col Tullock, Captain Rich, Capt Faulkner, Mr Page, Mr Faria and 19 deck.

The German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain H Carstens, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Zanzibar, 14th July brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr E M Proes, Mr [illegible]ingrove, Mr Daniel, and 49 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 29.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Kilwa		992 Tyrrell	P Gulf		M M & Co
Clyde	2198	Denny			P & O Co
Nawab	2641	Grebbin			T M & Co
Mirzapore	2163	Coates			H C Joosub
Scindia	2350	Smith			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Shedrick			M M & Co
Merkara	1149	Williams			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Monarch	4770	Murray	Hull		T M & Co
D	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	1-8	P & O S N Co
F	Kilwa	393	Howden	P Gulf	3-8	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			Rl Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
K	Guernsey	2804	Hansen	Kobe	8-8	K N & Co
M	Sutlej	2103		Aden	5-8	P & O S N Co
Q	Mahanadi	547		M Goa	2-8	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Canara	1216	Neilson	Zanzibar	8-8	M M & Co
2	Armenia	218	Shanklin	Liverpool	1-8	W&A G &Co
5	Bezwada	3270	Tyrrell	Kobe		M M & Co
7	Imperator	2229	Kauberger	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	8-8	W& A G & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	12-8	P & O Co
15	Lawada	2124	Clarke	Zanzibar	2-8	M M & Co

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Hoseinee ... 1601 tons gross ... B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·29 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, July 27.
	Alboin s	Ritchie	Bangkok, July 11.
	Khandalla s	Stewart	Zanzibar, July 10.
30	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, July 10.
	R Rubattino s	Saporite	Hongkong, July 11.
	Booldana s	Croft	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Egypt s	Langbourne	London.
	Ceres s	Bignell	Karachi.
	Kerbella s	Willis	Calcutta.
	Okhla s	Peck	Calcutta.
	Kirklee s	Sutherland	Kobe.
	Eden Hall s	Jones	Liverpool.
	Trentham Hall s	Black	Antwerp
	Istrar s	McKay	Karachi.
	Murex s	Halliday	Marseilles & Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Arabia, for London.
" Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 29.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—33 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 27 casks earthenware, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata; 57 cases confectionery, J Inderjee; 20 cases confectionery, Abdoolabhoy Caderbhoy; 5 cases whisky, Coutts and Co.

From Liverpool.

Armenia s—20 bags chemicals, A M Sodder; 27 bales printing paper, John Dickinson and Co.

Stanby Hall s—10 bales writing paper, Nazerally Cumroodin; 5 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.

Den of Airlie s—14 cases provision, B F Mody; 2 cases cheese, and 5 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy; 19 cases provisions, P S Pochajee; 14 packages medicine, Bhicka Cullianjee and Co; 6 cases stationery, B D Motiwalla and Co.

Egypt s—4 cases perfumed spirit, Essoofally Russooljee; 17 packages chemicals, Babajee Sakaram and Co; 4 cases medicine, K Nathoo and Co; 12 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

From New York.

Armenia s—7 cases medicine, Dewjee Cursonjee; 5 cases medicine, Valubjee Bhicca and Co.

From Hamburg.

Lindenfels s—5 cases earthenware, Essoofally Lalmeya.

From Rotterdam.

Egypt s—20 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Venice.

Egypt s—12 cases soap, Tyebally Akbarally; 11 cases soap, R Kaderbhoy.

From Trieste.

Trieste s—88 cases and 15 bales writing paper, 24 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally; 55 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 4 cases stationery F. Hossenally; 12 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co; 14 cases glass bangles, [illegible]

Imperator s—24 bales writing paper, 5 cases stationery M A M Shurufally; 29 cases lamps, N Vallerbhoy; 35 cases printing paper, B Sazba and Co; 16 bales writing paper, R Caderbhoy; 13 bales writing paper, Mohomedally Munibhoy; 5 cases lampware, Rahim Cassum; 18 cases lampware, Ebram Peer Mohomed and Co; 15 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co; 35 cases writing paper, A Vullibhoy; 90 bales brown casing paper, J Cowasjee Jehangir; 11 cases glass bangles, T R Papa and Co; 4 cases glassware, Essa Hajee Aboobaker; 9 cases soap, Jackeria Essa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 29.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—32 bales wool, Govindjee Vulbhdass; 25 bales wool, Jina Valy; 30 bales wool, the Bombay Company; 100 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales wool, K Khooshali.

For London.

Arabia s—4,000 cwt bonemeal, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 4 cases brassware &c, F P Bhumgara.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—2,000 cwt mowra seed, W Bacher.

For New York.

Arabia s—8 cases brassware &c, F P Baumgara.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—1 bales woollen crapets, Kahn and Kahn.

For Hongkong.

Bengal s—1 pot sandlewood oil, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 6 chests opium, Talati and Co; 100 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bengal s—30 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 11 bales piece goods, Talati and Co; 15 chests opium, Talati and Co; 31 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 14 chests opium, Heeralal Ramgopal; 34 chests opium, N J Abraham; 160 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

For Kobe.

Guernsey s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

For Yokohama.

Guernsey s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

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Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
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Take a Bath to which a little
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Has been added.
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was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.
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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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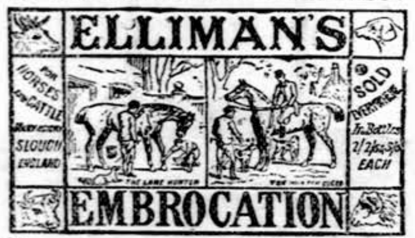

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Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
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CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
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RESTORES THE HAIR.
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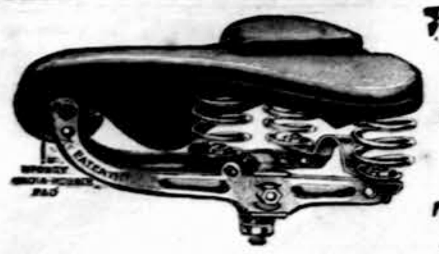

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For Itching.
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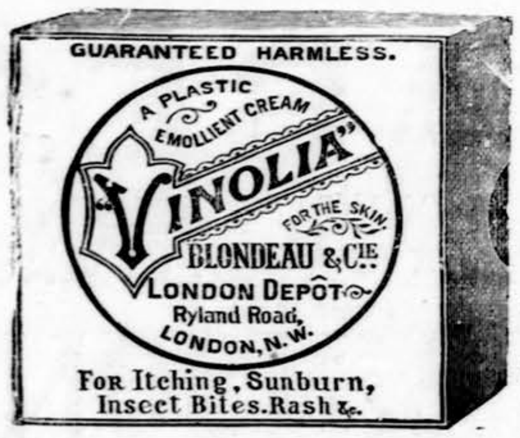
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.



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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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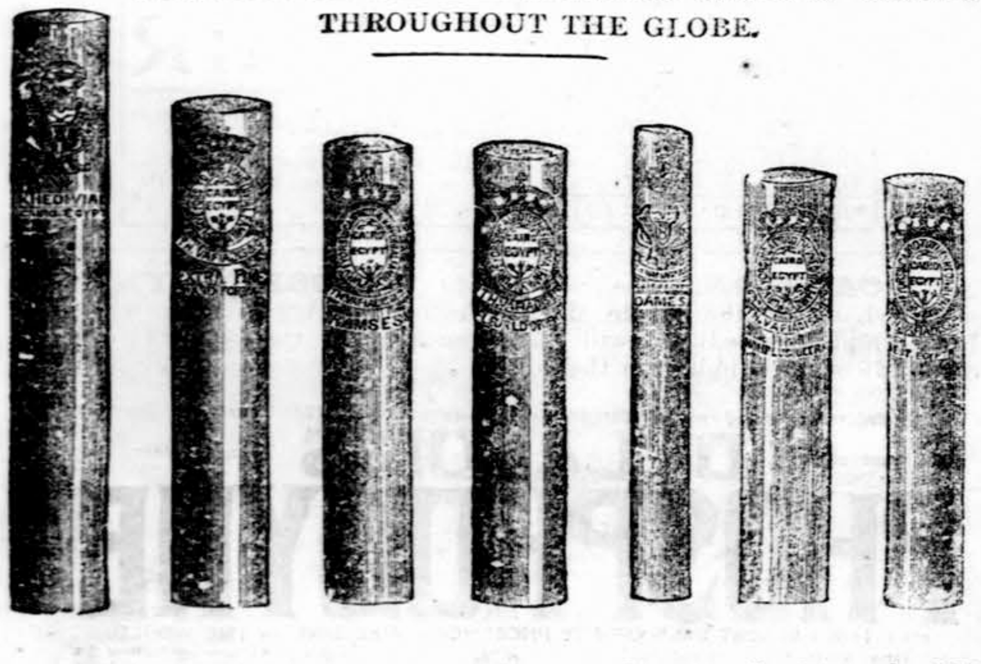

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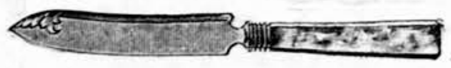

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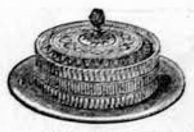

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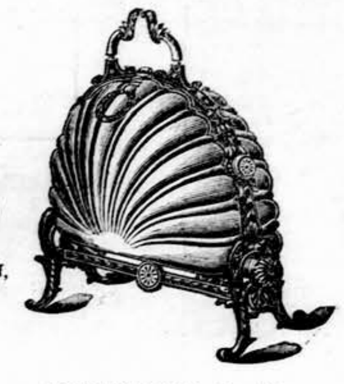

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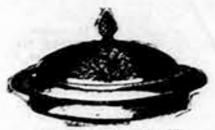

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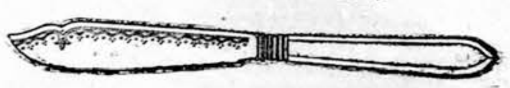

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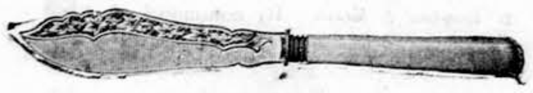
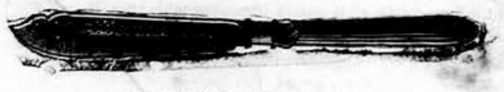
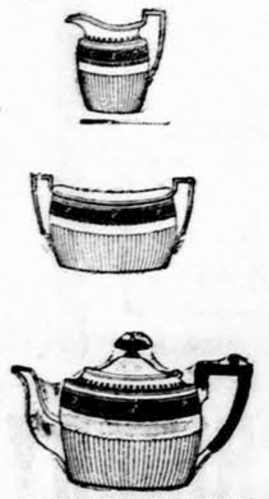


BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 6.



BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 8.



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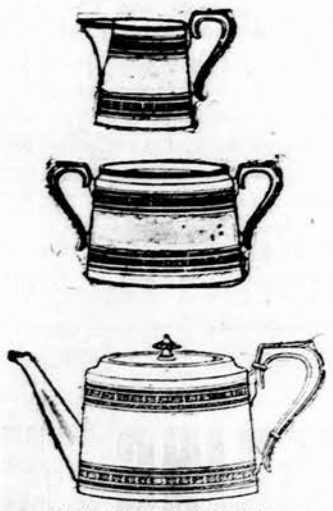

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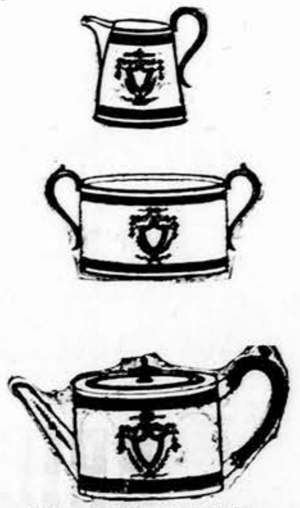

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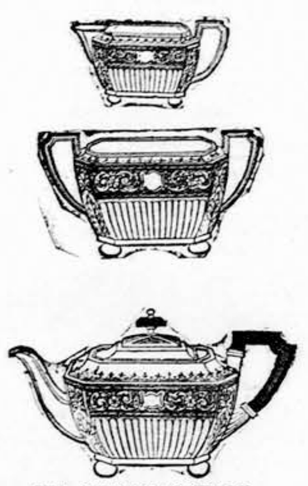

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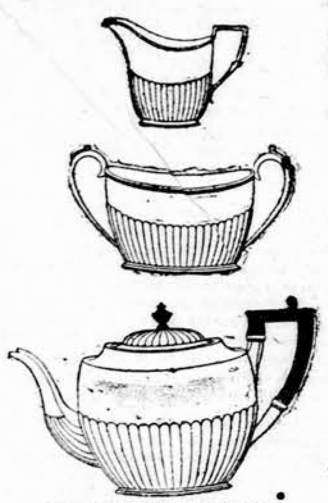
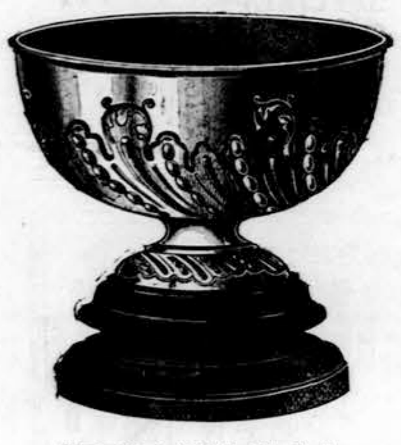
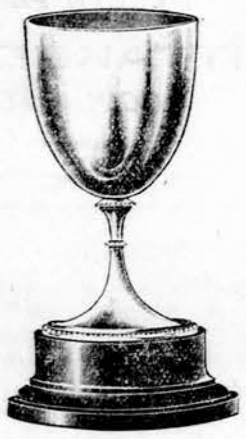


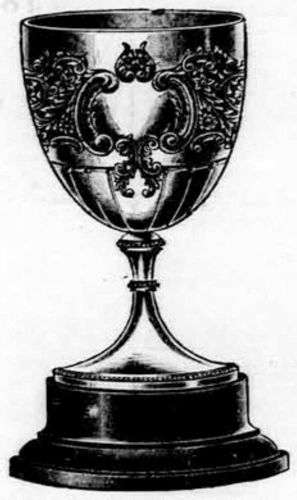
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 200.



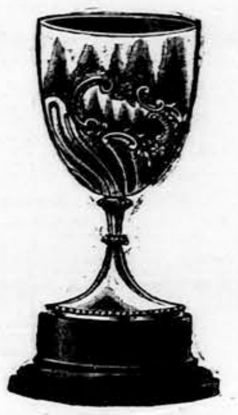
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of Bowl 8 inches. Rs. 202.



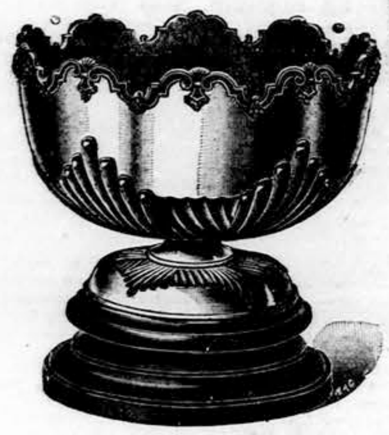
Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½. Rs. 57.



Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of Bowl 4½. Rs. 133.



Silver Prize Cup, height with plin 11¼ inches. Rs. 100.



Silver Bowl, height with plinth 7¾ inches, width of Bowl 6½ inches. Rs. 112.

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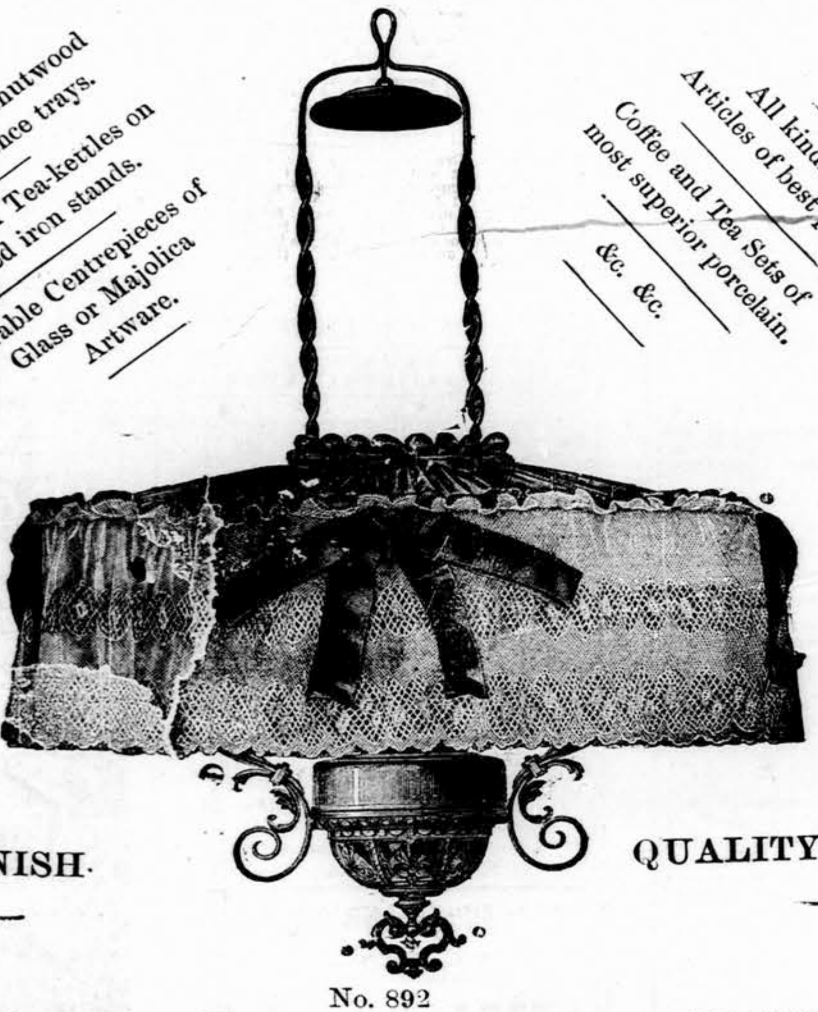

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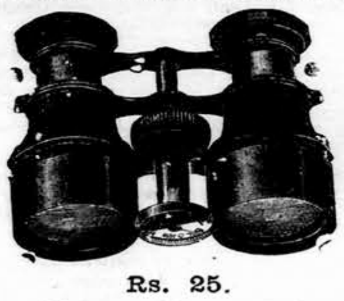

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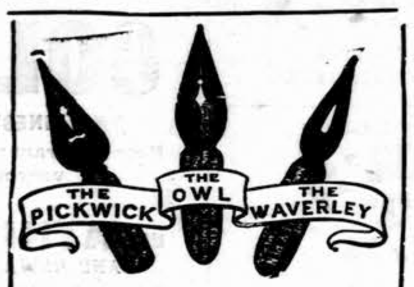

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